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REGD. NO. B. 1951

The Bombay Chronicle

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I 2

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VOL. XVIII NO. 259— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"JAWAHAR DAY" OBSERVED ALL OVER INDIA

Police Disperse Meetings And Charge Crowds

Bombay's 16th "War Council" Arrested

STREET CORNER MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS ALL OVER CITY

—:o:—

Police Change Tactics At Chowpatty

ALLEGED BEATING OF ARRESTED VOLUNTEERS : 30 PERSONS INJURED

Tumultous crowds participated in demonstrations held in connection with the observance of the Jawaharlal Day in Bombay on Sunday. The ban placed by the Police Commissioner on meetings and processions in the city was defied which inevitably resulted in arrests and lathi charges.

CHANGED POLICE TACTICS.

A marked change in the behaviour of the police was noticeable. The lathis were sparingly used and the charges were of a milder type which helped to keep down the number of casualties. But in some cases the sergeants made up for this by severely assaulting innocent pedestrians specially in Gamdevi after the arrest of the War Council President.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

There was a remarkable hartal in the city even the retail shops and some of the restaurants and tea shops being closed.

SEVA DAL CAMP RAIDED.

The events of the day commenced with a surprise raid by the Bombay C. I. D. on the Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal and arrests of 20 volunteers and the seizure of papers relating to the Seva Dal organisation. The arrest includes volunteers of what was considered as the best batch and known as Capt. Modak's batch.

BATTLE OF WITS.

At Chowpatty the stage was being set for battle of wits between the police and the Congress who were determined to go through the previously arranged programme. The police had taken possession of the Chowpatty Sea Face, an hour before the time fixed for the meeting. Police cordons were placed across all the approaches to the Chowpatty Sands and all vehicular traffic on the Chowpatty Road was completely stopped for more than an hour. On the Sea Face mounted sowars, armed police and constables armed with lathis occupied strategic points.

The display of such a large police force did not check the continuous flow of people to Chowpatty. A surging mass of Khaddar-clad humanity could be seen from Marine Lines end of the Back Bay wall to the height of the Malabar Hill.

"WAR" COUNCIL PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

Exactly at 6 p.m. the President of the "War Council" entered Chowpatty Sands from the Charni Road end and started addressing crowds near the Tilak Samadhi. He went from place to place reading extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech and when he had done so nearly half a dozen times he was put under arrest.

The events at Chowpatty culminated in the arrest of three members of the sixteenth "War Council"—Sjt. Joseph Bennie, President, Sjt. Epe Thomas, Vice-President, and Sjt. Chari, Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS SEVERELY ASSAULTED.

Besides these arrests a number of Congress volunteers were arrested including four members of the Akali Dal who came in for special attention at the hands of sergeants, two of whom being rather badly injured. The example of the President and the members of the "War Council" was followed by a number of persons who started reading extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech standing under lamp-posts.

Contrary to the usual practice of removing the arrested persons in vans the police this time made the "War Council" President and his colleagues walk on foot to the Gamdevi police lock-up from where they were later taken to the Esplanade lock-up under strong police guard followed by the Police Chief, Mr. Wilson.

There was an ugly incident on the Harvey Road when a sergeant put out by the jeering of a little boy turned round and brought down his stick with full force on innocent pedestrians who were standing near the Cecil Restaurant, including a boy.

A kite with a national flag was flying high in the air. Many urchins had gone into knee-deep water in the sea and displaying national flags. Some persons had hired boats to witness the scenes at Chowpatty.

The Wilson College which commands the best point of vantage to the place of meeting was crowded from the roof to the ground with spectators. The behaviour of the College authorities who did not interfere with the visitors who had gathered there was much appreciated by the public.

30 PERSONS INJURED.

At intervals the police made light lathi charges. Thirty persons were injured during the evening, of whom 11 were removed to the Congress Free Hospital and the remaining to Emergency Hospital at C. P. Tank.

Thousands of persons collected at Mandvi on Sunday afternoon to participate in the procession that was arranged by the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee in connection with the Jawaharlal Day. At about 4 p.m. Sjt. Dayalbhai Chandarana, the President of the "War Council" of the Ward placed himself at the head of the procession which started from the Congress House. A number of Congress volunteers accompanied him.

They had hardly proceeded a few paces when they found their way was barred by a police cordon placed across the street near the Zakaria Masjid. Sjt. Dayalbhai was placed under arrest and was taken to the Pydhownie police lock-up in a victoria. The sergeant who accompanied him carried a national flag which the police had snatched from the processionists. The volunteers finding that their leader was arrested separated themselves into three batches and each marched taking different routes through bye-lanes.

(Continued on page 5.)

How Bombay Governor Spent The Day

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay spent a quiet day to-day. After attending Divine Service at the Holy Trinity Church, His Excellency granted interviews to several prominent local personages in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon. In the evening a dinner party was held at Government House, after which His Excellency and *suite* entrained for Mirpurkhas, where His Excellency enters upon an extensive tour of the Middle and Upper Sind.—A. P.

BOMBAY 17TH "WAR" COUNCIL

—:o:—

It is understood that in place of the sixteenth "War Council" arrested on Sunday evening the following appointments have been made:—

Srimati Urmila Mehta, daughter of Sjt. V. A. Desai, President.

Srimati Virbala Dikshit, Vice-President.

Sjt. Salamutullah, Secretary.

Sjt. Hingtatlal, Joint Secretary.

MR. EPPE THOMAS.—A BRIEF SKETCH.

Mr. Epoe Thomas, the Vice-President of the 16th "War Council" hails from an old Marthoma Syrian Christian family from Travancore. Since his student life he has taken a keen interest in politics and took a leading part in the students' strike at Travancore and when Mahatmaji launched the Salt-campaign, Mr. Thomas organised a strong movement in Trevandrum. But when Mahatmaji advised that there was no need of violation of Salt laws in Indian States, he came to Bombay. He has been an active member of the Nationalist Christian Party and joined Mr. Bennie, the President of the Party in the "War Council."

50 ARRESTS IN SURAT

—:o:—

Processionists Squat In Front Of Police Cordon

SURAT, Nov. 16.

In spite of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting processions, meetings and flag salutations in connection with the "Jawahar Day," large crowds gathered near the Lady Willingdon Infirmary at Rampura. At 5 in the evening a small procession headed by about 40 women tried to proceed from there but the police formed a cordon round the women who thereupon squatted on the ground and are still squatting.

A few men in the rear of the procession tried to proceed but the police dispersed them and a dozen persons were arrested. Similar incidents are reported from some other centres in the city. About 50 arrests have altogether been made, and an equal number have sustained slight injuries.—A. P.

PANDIT SUNDERLAL'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, November 15.

Pandit Sunderlal, Provincial "Dictator", U. P., was placed today before the District Magistrat on a charge under section 124-A for delivering a speech alleged to be seditious and instigating non-payment of taxes. Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

"JAWAHAR DAY" IN DELHI

—:o:—

Meeting Dispersed By Police

DAUGHTER OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ARRESTED

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Enquiries show that in anticipation of a meeting being held at Queens Gardens, a strong police force surrounded the place of meeting early in the evening. The processionists however, on reaching the Clock Tower, started holding a meeting there.

This was dispersed by the police who reached the spot immediately after. Two hundred and eighteen arrests were made, those arrested including Mr. Surendranath Jauhar, "Dictator" of the "War Council" and Chandobai, daughter of the late Rai Hahib Girdhari Lal, Public Prosecutor.—A. P.

—:o:—

Procession Dispersed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

A procession organised by the local Congress Committee in connection with the "Jawahar Day" was dispersed opposite the Clock Tower where several processionists were arrested and removed in police lorries. National flags were also snatched from their hands and taken away. A large crowd gathered round the Tower and continued shouting.—A. P.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN PANVEL

—:o:—

Mr. Vasantrao Vedak Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Nov. 16.

Sjt. Vasantrao Vedak, a leading member of the Panvel Bar Assocation was arrested to-day under Section 302, 395 and 159 I. P. C. in connection with Chirner affair. "Jawahar Day" was observed by complete hartal and procession.

"Jawahar Day" In Allahabad

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

"Jawhar Day" passed off peacefully in Allahabad. There was a procession which ended in a public meeting in Purshotamdas Park.—A. P.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH TRAIN

—:o:—

5 Persons Killed : 14 Injured

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT NEAR INDORE

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, B.B. and C.I. Ry., wires under date to-day:—

At 9-50 hours to-day, 131-Up Special service passenger train collided with a private motor bus at level crossing gate No. 207 between Indore and Mhow. Five male passengers were killed and fourteen persons were injured, 13 males and 1 female.

The names and addresses of persons killed are: (1) Ghulam Husain, son of Moljeebhai; (2) Khekobhai Seea, son of Allahabux; (3) Ibrahim, son of Abdulhakim; (4) Alighod, son of Tayabhai; and (5) Kamaruddin, son of Mohamedali.

The names of the injured are as follows:—(1) Ghulam Ali, son of Alibhai Bohra; (2) Hasanali, son of Fida Husain; (3) Abdulla Khan, son of Wasullah Khan, (4) Must Dain, daughter of Yussuf Ali, aged three; (5) Ibrahim, son of Allibhai; (6) Moosa Khan, on of Abdulali; (7) Abdul Hussain, son of Rasulbhai; (8) Abdul Khador, son of Abdul Ali; (9) Hasan Ali, son of Maijibhai; (10) Nazar Ali, son of Kasabhai; (11) Ismailjee, son of Rasulbhai; (12) Hasan Ali, son of Rasulbhai; (13) Abdul Hussain, son of Ibrahimjee and (14) Fida Hussain, son of Dennothbhai.

All persons killed and injured are of Mhow Bazar. All of them were in the motor bus.—A. P.

WARNING TO MYSORE PAPERS.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, November 15.

With a view to check dissemination of news of extremist political propaganda connected with British India in the Mysore State it is understood that warnings have been issued by local authorities against three vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore City.—A. P.

Hindustani Seva Dal Camp Raided.

Numerous arrests in the city and suburbs ushered in the Jawaharlal Day which was observed in Bombay on Sunday.

The Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dak which housed about 20 volunteers in a flat at Ambewadi, opposite the Majestic Cinema at Girgaum Road, was raided by the Bombay C.I.D. in the early hours of Sunday.

SEVA DAL CAMP RAIDED.

All the occupants of the Camp —about 20 in number including V. R. Modak, Captain of the volunteers, were placed under arrest and marched off to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

Capt. Modak's batch of Seva Dal volunteers, who are amongst some of the earliest recruits of the Dal.

Simaltaneously the police raided the residence of Sjt. S. V. Sovani, President of the Hindustani Seva Dal and President of the "War Council" D. ward Congress Committee. An adjoining room of Mr. Sovani's was also searched and many documents were seeized from both the places.

A strong police party headed by Superintendent Guider and Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station surrounded the Camp at about 2 a.m. while the volunteers were sound asleep in the flat.

Inspector Chowdhary of the Bombay C.I.D. carried on a thorough search of the premises, which lasted for nearly four hours. Many documents and papers relating to the Seva Dal organisation in Bombay which were found in the Camp were seized.

A large crowd of spectators thronged in Ambewadi to witness the raid. The search which commenced at 2 a.m. lasted till the dawn. Twenty persons who were arrested were removed to the police lock-up.

A POLICE SCOOP.

According to the Police the arrested Seva Dal volunteers were entrusted with the work in connection with the observance of Jawaharlal Day on Sunday. The police think that these volunteers were going to address street corner meetings on Sunday and believe that they have succeeded in "up-setting" the Congress programme, at least so far as this item is concerned. The arrest of the volunteers, therefore, is considered to be a "scoop."

ARREST AT MANDVI.

There were lively demonstrations in Mandvi when a person in Gandhi Cap and khaddar garments went from place to place addressing meetings and reading extracts from the speech delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal. His activities were cut short by the arrival of a police lorry. He was arrested and put in the lorry and removed to the Princess Street Police Station.

43 LADIES ARRESTED.

"Jawahar Day" In The Suburbs

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES IN THE MORNING

AT SANTA CRUZ.

At Santa Cruz similar demonstrations were held. About 200 persons assembled in the maidan opposite the Anandilal Potdar School and formed themselves into a procession. Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi, the "Dictator" of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee led the procession, which, after parading the village streets, terminated in a public meeting in the same maidan.

Sjt. Yogi read extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech and exhorted the audience to carry on the fight. All the time, the police kept themselves in the background.

22 LADIES ARRESTED AT GHATKOPAR.

—:o:—

Repeated Lathi Charges.

Repeated lathi charges were made by the police at Ghatkopar to disperse Jawaharlal Day demonstration on Sunday. Forty persons including 22 ladies and a girl aged 8 were arrested.

The District Magistrate Mr. Jayakar has proclaimed Section 144 prohibiting an assembly of more than five persons at Ghatkopar. The order was proclaimed to the people at 4 a.m. by beating the bataki.

DISPERSED BY FORCE.

In defiance of the order many Prabhat Feris started from Kirani Lane and entered the cricket maidan early in the morning. The national flag was hoisted with due ceremony, several hundreds of people participating in it. The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the gathering by force. Three persons were arrested.

The news of the arrests spread in the village like wild fire and two more processions were organised. A huge procession started from the Agra Road at 7-30 a.m. Before the procession had advanced a few yards the police arrested four persons who were at the head of it. The police made a light lathi charge with a view to disperse the demonstrators.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

In the meantime a procession of women came from the opposite direction. The men joined the procession and together they marched onwards. At the village police station a corden of lathi police was drawn across the road to check the progress of the procession.

The processionists came as far as the police station and then squatted on the ground. A volunteer got up and began to read extracts from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal to the accompaniment of loud cheers. Leaflets containing the Pandit's speech were also freely distributed.

SUDDEN LATHI CHARGE.

The police watched these activities and then all at once made a lathi charge on the processionists. Five persons were injured.

The total number of arrests at Ghatkopar was 40 including 22 ladies. One of the arrested is a girl aged 8 named Bavkabai Chapsy, who has been an enthusiastic Congress worker.

"JAIL FOOD DAY".

The day's events, however, did not interfere with the "Jail Food Day" which was observed in Ghatkopar. A dinner consisting of jail food was held which was attended by over 500 persons.

The ladies arrested at Ghatkopar were:—

Srimati Savitaben Gijubhai,
Srimati Subhadraben Narsinhdas
Srimati Rayalben Devchandbhai,
Srimati Motiben Chimanlal,
Srimati Jaikuvarben Manekchand,
Srimati Taraben Chaganlal,
Srimati Jaikuvarben Ranchoddas,
Srimati Prabhakuvarben Purshottam,
Srimati Nirhai Kuvar Pulchand,
Srimati Fuliben Kasturchand,
Srimati Samarthaben Mathuradas,
Srimati Bhagyawanti Manordas,
Srimati Madhukanta Shankerlal
Srimati Lilavati Girdharlal,
Kumari Devkaben Chapsi (aged 8 years).
Srimati Hiraben Amritlal,
Srimati Chandanben Jethalal,
Srimati Virbala Jaisanglal,
Srimati Lilavati Hargovind,
Srimati Kuvarben Shivji, and,
Srimati Narmadaben Pranlal.

25 ARRESTS IN THE SUBURBS

In connection with the observance of the Jawahar Day there were more than 25 arrests in Vile Parle and Khar Road.

The arrests at Khar include 9 ladies.

MORE LATHI CHARGES AT MANDVI.

MANDVI DICTATOR ARRESTED.

4-30 P.M.

Several thousand persons, chiefly Gujaratis, assembled outside the Mandvi Congress House to start a procession. A police cordon was drawn across the road to prevent the procession from starting. The police resorted to lathi charges to disperse the people.

The Dictator of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Mr. Chandarana, was arrested. An Inspector from the Pydhoni Police Station removed him to the police lock-up in a Victoria. Lathi charges are taking place still. The police snatched a National Flag.

LATHI CHARGE AT KHAR

—:o:—

Nine Women Arrested

KHAR, Nov. 16.

The "Jawahar Day" was celebrated by the residents of Khar.

Early in the morning a procession started from the Laxmi Nagar Hall. As the public celebration of the "Jawahar Day" was banned by the Magistrate, the Inspector at the head of a large police party ordered the processionists to disperse. The refusal to do so was answered by lathis and fists.

LADIES ARRESTED.

A police cordon was drawn round a batch of ladies who were afterwards arrested and removed to Bandra lock-up. The following ladies were arrested:—

(1) Mrs. Mudrikaben, (2) Mrs. Soorajben Kapadia, (3) Miss Subhadra Dave, (4) Miss Sarala Dave, (5) Miss Jayadevi Dave, (6) Mrs. Indumati Naik, (7) Mrs. Vaidehiben, (8) Mrs. Kukatabar, (9) Mrs. Harshadaben.

Many persons received blows and fists on their bodies.

Mr. K. F. Mehta, a reporter of the "Chronicle" while performing his duty at Ghatkoper was arrested and taken to Bandra Lock-up, where there are many other prisoners.

TOO OVERCROWDED.

The lock-up is overcrowded and there was hardly any standing room for all the arrested persons who have been taken there from the Suburban District. The place was never intended to accommodate so many persons at a time, but the sudden promulgation of Section 144 Cr. Pr. Code has brought many persons to the Bandra lock-up.

Later in the evening all the arrested ladies were released on their personal recognisances and were allowed to go home. It is understood that those who were arrested at Ghatkoper will be tried at Kurla while the rest will be tried at Bandra on Monday.

27 ARRESTS AT VILE PARLE

—:o:—

Mrs. Havewalla Arrested

Early in the morning at 5-30 o'clock the Police informed the public by beating 'bataki' that

(Continued on page 5.)

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N 3513

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIRJI RUTTONJI DUBASH, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, all that piece of land situate at Bandivli, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Survey Number 41, (Pot Number 4 and 5), Pot Hissa Number 5, admeasuring 14 gunthas, and bounded on the North by the Khot's Tank, on the South by the road leading to Jogeshwari Railway Station, on the East by the property of Krishnabai Walker, and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 15th November, 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
2012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE. SUIT No. 2238 of 1930.

Messrs. CHIMANRAM MOTILAL, a firm ..... Plaintiffs
V/s.
Messrs. ALAMCHAND & Co., a firm ..... Defendants

To,
Messrs. ALAMCHAND & Co., a firm.
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 5,943-7-0 and interest and costs and you are hereby required to file a written statement or points of defence as may be directed by the Hon'ble Judge taking Commercial Causes in chambers and in default whereof application will be made to the Court for judgment.

Dated this 16th day of Oct., 1930.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) Khandvala & Chhotalal.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
2007

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, SUKKUR.

Suit No. 349 of 1929.

Mr. HARDASMAL, S/o Khemchand, Manager, Imperial Cinema, Sukkur ..... Sukkur.
versus
Mr. J. F. KATROK, Manager and Proprietor, Central Pictures Corporation Co., Bombay, Kalbadevi Road. 495 ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Whereas in the abovenamed suit Mr. Hardasmal, the decree-holder, has applied for the sale of the moveable property attached, you are hereby informed that the 24th November, 1930, has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of November, 1930.

GOVERDHANDAS E. R., Clerk of the Court, Sukkur.
2011

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

COMMERCIAL CAUSE SUIT NO. 2238 OF 1930.

Messrs. CHIMANRAM MOTILAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs
Versus
Messrs. ALAMCHAND & CO., a firm. .....Defendants.

Let all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble Judge, hearing commercial causes in chambers on the 28th day of November, 1930 at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) on the hearing of the application on the part of the plaintiffs for directions as follows:—

1. That the defendants do file their written statement or points of defence and furnish a copy thereof to the plaintiffs attorneys by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.
2. That the plaintiffs and the defendants do make and file their respective affidavits or lists of documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.
3. That the plaintiffs and the defendants do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.
4. That this suit be on board for hearing and final disposal on the 8th December, 1930.
5. For such further directions as the Hon'ble Judge may think proper.
6. That the costs of the summons may be provided for.

Dated this 17th October, 1930.
KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

This summons is taken out by Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, attorneys for the plaintiffs.

To,
Messrs. ALAMCHAND & Co., The defendants abovenamed.
2008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 133 of 1930.

Messrs. SUGNAMAL NARAYENDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Bombay at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
PARASHRAM RAGHUNATH, of Kalyan, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalyan, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
PARASHRAM RAGHUNATH, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from the Defendant the sum of Rupees 9,038-7 with further interest at 12 annas per cent. per Gujrati month with monthly rests till payment and costs of this suit; that in default of the Defendant paying in Court the amount of the Decree according to prayer of the plaint on or before a date to be fixed by this Honourable Court the property may be ordered to be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds applied towards payment of the Decretal amount; and that the hearing of this Suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1931, and that in default of your appearance either in person or by Advocate, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this day of November, 1930.

RELE & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2006

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AGENTS WANTED FOR UP COUNTRY.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS BROACH AND EARRINGS.

Under instructioons from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nathan Perry (Insolent) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (Monday), the 17th November 1930 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Stret, Fort, the following:
One broach and one pair earrings

SALE OF AGRIPADA PROPERTY TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT AGRIPADA MOTLIBAI STREET AND BALOO SARANG STREET (KHOKHA BAZAR), ALSO THE PROPERTY AT CHEMBOOR WITH THE MACHINERY ETC. OF THE DYEING WORKS KNOWN AS THE ISLAM DYEING FACTORY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Khatao Bhanji and Bai Devka wife of Khatao Bhanji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Moosa Haji Ali Khatri in pursuance of the power of sale contained in (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th September 1922, (2) Further Charge dated 28th February 1924, (3) Mortgage dated 28th February 1924, (4) Transfer of Mortgage dated 27th February 1925, (5) Transfer of Mortgage dated the 2nd August 1926, (6) Transfer of Mortgage dated 2nd August 1926 and (7) Indenture of Additional or Collateral Secretary dated 2nd August 1926 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Khato Branji and another of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the days and time mentioned below on the respective premises, the properties described below

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA (MOTLIBAI STREET)

SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY), THE 17TH November 1930 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece of land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts TOGETHER WITH the messuages tenements or buildings standing on the West side of the AGRIPADA ESTATE of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay known as Plot No. 85 of the said Estate.

LOT NO. 2.
PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET (KHOKHA BAZAR).
Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November 1930 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece of Fazandari land TOGETHER WITH the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at BALOO SARANG STREET, (Bombay) containing by admeasurement ten feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 3.
PROPERTY AT CHEMBOOR INCLUDING THE DYEING WORKS KNOWN AS THE ISLAM DYEING FACTORY.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, particulars of property.

FIRST:—All that piece of land called Marichee Khar at Chemboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chemboor containing by admeasurement 12,275 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land called Arduchee Khar situate at Chemboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chemboor containing by admeasurement 2026 square yards or thereabouts.

THIRDLY:—

LIST OF MACHINERY.

1 Boiler 70 lbs. pressure Verticle, 1 Steam Engine 55-60 H.P., 11 Dyeing Jigger Machines (country), 2 mangle (Starching) Machines by C. C. Hanbold, 2 Drying Machines by John Downham & Co., 2 Calendar (polishing) Machines by Mather & Platt, Ltd., 2 Folding Machines by J. H. Rilly & Co., 1 Machine for pressing bales (Hydraulic country), One Oil Engine by Clayton, 1 Spare Boiler and 1 Stamping Machine.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Twice Nightly, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE.
"THE VAGABOND KING"
with
DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
IN Response to Overwhelming Public Demand.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

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DOROTHY MACKAILL and JACK MULHALL.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Lawrence TIBBETT
The Rogue Song
TALKING-SINGING
All Colour
MUSICAL ROMANCE

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Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
A Brand New Copy.

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Tues. 18 NOV. — TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. TWELVE MILES OUT with JOHN GILBERT AND JOAN CRAWFORD.

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The Chewing LAXATIVE

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 14.

MONEY.

Distinctly steady conditions prevailed in the money market and as much as 3 per cent was paid for call funds. The continued investments of large amounts in treasury bills on the one hand and the complete absence of maturities from 21st October till 13th November on the other partly account for the present strength. Between the latter date and the 18th instant, however, there are maturities amounting to about Rs. 3 crores, but these are likely to be renewed. Government have reduced the allotment rate of three months bills by another one anna, the minimum rate of acceptance being Rs. 98-14-6 thus yielding Rs. 4-6-8 per cent. per annum. The Imperial Bank Statement of the 7th instant reveals large reductions in cash as well as Public deposits and would appear to represent the 4 crores contraction of currency effected on the last day of October. The trade demand shows slight increase of Rs. 13.21 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One month 2¼ per cent.; Two months 3 per cent.; Three months 3½ per cent. and Six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th November shows a decrease of Rs. 220.20 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 24,44,82,000 as compared with Rs. 24.67 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.85, a decrease of 1.84 per cent. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted show a small reduction of Rs. 8.19 lacs and Rs. 10.11 lacs respectively, while cash credits are slightly up by Rs. 8.71 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 143.23 lacs to Rs. 14.01 crores and other deposits by Rs. 25.76 lacs to Rs. 75.59 crores. Government securities show a further rise by Rs. 42.31 lacs to Rs. 25.92 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The tone of gilt-edged market was somewhat easier and there was a fractional decline in rates owing mainly to improved yield on Treasury bills. The total turnover, however, was restricted and mostly confined to short term bonds. 3½ per cent. Paper improved to Rs. 65-1, while 1945-55 maintained at Rs. 101-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 100-6 and 1939-44 at Rs. 94-8. 6 per cent 1931 and 1932 bonds kept almost unchanged at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102-3. 6 per cent. 1933-36 new loan is quoted at Rs. 101-7. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan continued at last week's level of Rs. 105. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan slightly steadied to Rs. 74-2, while 1934-37's remained stationary at Rs. 89-9. 4½ per cent. 1934 Bonds show no alteration at Rs. 95-10 and 1953-60 loan at Rs. 82-12.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th November. Total amounts offered were Rs. 44,50,000 and Rs. 1,04,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 42,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills are Rs. 98-14-6 and above aggregating Rs. 78,50,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 4-3-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 12th November to Monday the 17th at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-15-6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 5th November to 10th amounted to Rs. 25,25,000 and Rs. 15,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 18th November 1930. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Friday the 21st November. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 7th instant shows a slight increase of Rs. 18.24 lacs in notes in circulation, which now stands at Rs. 170.31 crores. Silver coins have fallen by Rs. 25.25 lacs to Rs. 117.21 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 14.05 lacs to Rs. 5.76 crores. Securities in India and in England have both risen by Rs. 22.79 lacs to Rs. 12.96 crores and by Rs. 6.64 lacs to Rs. 2.09 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 91.15 as against 91.32 a week ago.

Combined statement.

EXCHANGE.

After opening quiet, the quiet, the sterling exchange market weakened on paucity of export bills and improved demand for remittances. The latter was occasioned by the uncertainty regarding the announcements and future deliberations at the Round Table Conference and the conjectures as to the contents of the Government of India despatch on matters relating to finance etc. To-day on the publication of the same containing necessary safeguards regarding Finance, a feeling of confidence was restored in the market. Ready T. T. fell from 1s. 5-13/16d to 1s.5 3/4d. for sellers with some buyers at 1s.5-25/32d. The following quotations obtained in the forward market:—November/December 1s.5 3/4d.; January to 5 3/4d; February 1s. 5 23/22d.; March 1s.5-10/16d.:

The dollar sterling quotation was practically unaltered at dols. 85-23/32. French francs after appreciating to 123.60 closed at 123.67. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.82 and 92.80 respectively.

A press communique of the 11th November states that Government have remitted during the week ending 8th November £357,000 by sterling purchased in India and the total remittance to the Home Treasury since 1st April 1930 to date amounted to £5,185,491.

On Wednesday the 12th instant tenders to the amount of £150,000 at 1s.5-13/16d were received and allotted in full. £500.000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 19th November on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Despite weak exchange of gold rates were hardly affected, ready being still available at Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. The daily off take continues very poor averaging 6000 tolas, while Stocks are in the neighbourhood of 2 1/2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates remained unchanged during the week, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-8-3 and delivery 4th December 13-8-6. In London the price for gold after improving to 85s.1½d. declined and closed at 85s.0 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-3 for ready and 7th November settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-3 for 5th December settlement and Rs 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 5th January Settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present weeks shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £63,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 402,843 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to £.12,500.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by quieter conditions following advices from Shanghai where the tael dropped from 1s.7-3/8d. to 1s. 7-1/8d. In the local market ready lost about 8 annas to Rs. 47-6 per 100 tolas. It is reported that a large quantity of Indian Mint silver of about 1,450 bars has been delivered to the market to-day on London account. The daily offtake has shrunk to the average of 60 bars, while stocks excluding the Indian Mint silver bars delivered, approximate 2,700 bars. In London both ready and forward quotations moved between from 16 3/4 to 16-9/16d. and 16-11/6d and 16-7/16d. respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-12 and Rs. 47-6 for all settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.16.000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £.57,300. The total imports during the week amounted to 201 bars and Rs. 22,774 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £11,600.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week. Prices tended to be easier. Owing to the approach of the October settlement, payment in connection with which was postponed to 13th to 20th November.

It is notable, however, that the accounts are now settled and all apprehensions have thus proved groundless. The cotton mill section has been fluctuating with movements in the price of raw cotton. The following were the price changes in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeings 672/8-681/4-673/12; Century Rs. 247/8-250-245; Central India Rs. 393/12-386/4-390-387/8; Crescent Rs. 72/8-67/8: Fazulbhoy Rs. 385-390-373/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 110-110/10-1-106/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 327/8-328/12-326/4-327/8; Kohinoor Rs. 120-121/4-115; New Great Rs. 146/4-148/12-141/4; Pearls Rs. 217/8-215; Simplex Rs. 51/4-53/12-50; and Swadeshi Rs. 292/8-288/12-275.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Ordys. eased to Rs. 27/2, while Defds. kept steady at Rs 287/8. Andhra Valleys went into dividend at Rs. 578/12. Alcocks lost some 3 points to Rs. 162/8. A notable fall occurred in Bombay Burmas from Rs. 575 to Rs. 527/8 owing to the reduction in the rent of dividend paid this year. Tramway shares also weakened to Rs. 116/14 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 158/1/. Bundi Cements are quoted at Rs. 13xd and Indian Cements at Rs. 166/4 Katni Ordys. lost about Rs. 7 to Rs. 140, while Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 615.

Imperial Bank shares closed quiet at Rs. 1197/8 and Contributories at Rs. 303/12. Bank of India shares show no alteration at Rs. 82. while those of the Central Bank declined from Rs. 15/2 to Rs. 14-10.

STUDY OF GERMAN IN INDIA

:0:

Help From "Deutsche Akademie."

Prof. G. M. Jadhav writes:—Die Deutsche Akademie, Munich, Germany, has kindly arranged to send several copies of four illustrated German magazines free of charge, in order to help those who wish to learn German quickly by the direct method. It is quite obvious that one takes more interest in learning a modern language like German or French when there are a number of useful illustrated magazines and books at hand. At present we have only four magazines: 'Daheim,' 'Unser Schiff,' 'Kosmos,' and 'Allgemeiner Negweiser' at our disposal. "Daheim" is an illustrated weekly. The pictures it contains are interesting, and so many of them deal with present events. The coloured illustrations show how perfect this branch of printing has become in Germany. In every issue there are two or three full page coloured illustrations which alone are worth more than 50Pf. each. And yet cost of each number of "Daheim" is only 50Pf. (6 annas). This means 2 Gold Marks (Re. 1-6 as) per month, or 24 G.M. per year. This is not much when one considers the real value and utility of "Daheim." It can be obtained from Verlag Velhagen and Klasing, Leipzig. Germany.

Unser Schiff (Our Ship) appears twice monthly and is meant for German boys. We can see from Unser Schiff how to make science, engineering, technology, etc., more and more popular among the young people. The illustrations in Unser Schiff are good and explain clearly the different points that are discussed. A single copy of Unser Schiff costs only 35 Pf. (100Pf.—1 gold mark—about 11 annas). Unser Schiff can be obtained from Frank'sche Verlagshanding, W. Keller and Co. Stuttgart. Germany.

SCIENCE.

"Kosmos" is a monthly magazine which will be of use to those who are interested in nature study and science. It is a wonder that a single copy of such a good magazine can be had for only 60Pf. In the October issue there are many instructive articles. We read about the discoveries made by Leo Frobenius in Africa; about petrifaction, about rodents, etc. Every article has many illustrations which increase the interest of the reader. There is Kosmos Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde Kosmos Society of Naturefriends at Stuntgant from whom "Kosmos" can be obtained. The Kosmos Gesellschaft has prepared a number of useful scientific apparatus. Principals of Indian night Schools will do well to write for catalogues.

Allgemeiner Wegweiser appears weekly and cost 60Pf. per month. It can be obtained from Verlag von August Scherl, Berlin, S.W. 68. GOETHE-SCHILLER INSTITUTE

IN BOMBAY.

With the help of a few magazines the learning of German has already become more interesting for the students. But it will become even more interesting when more magazines come and also more books. We hope it will soon be possible to have a few rooms so arranged with books and magazines that the new students will be able to learn German by using their commonsense and by making an intelligent effort to see why the books and magazines are arranged in a particular way for their special benefit. We hope that the books and magazines will arrive in due course and that the stury-rooms will be ready for use. This is the beginning of the Goethe-Schiller O.R Institute. A small beginning, but a useful beginning, will give the Institute that life and vigour which are so essential if the work is to be of permanent value. The more we study scientific methods the more we come to the conclusion that all the drudgery and dreariness could be done away with in a fairly short space of time.

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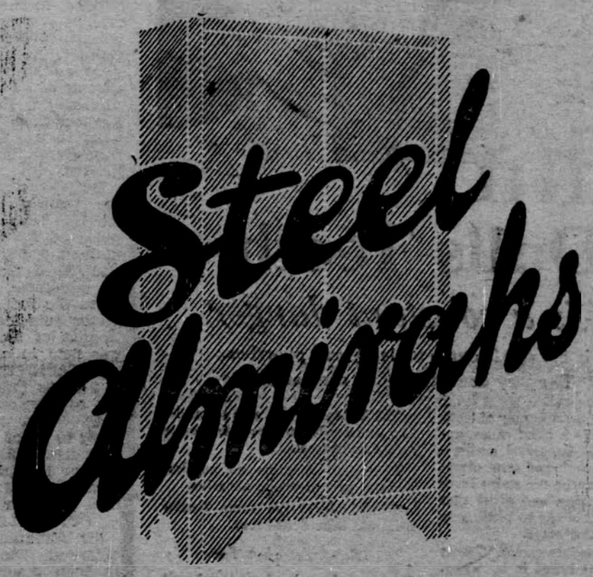

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AMONG THE MIGRATED PEASANTS.

:0:

Mrs. Kanta Khandwala B. A. writes:—

I shall never forget that precious day I spent among the migrated peasants of Bardoli and Jalalpore. Spirited but calm, defiant but non-violent are the men and women of this place. Here one sees the true spirit of a Satyagrahi soldier. The women are real heroines. They are more courageous and self-sacricing than the men.

In the morning we visited Kuched village in Jalalpore Taluka 300 migrated peasants are camping here. Total population of this village was 600, now it comes to 900. Peasants have left behind their homes, mached off like soldiers and rested in the newly established camps. Their hosts in Baroda Territory are hospitable. The new comers feel quite at home.

COSMOPOLITAN LIFE.

The most striking feature of all is that in one small shed four different families of four different communities are staying. Each family cooks its food in one corner. Their cattle have to be kept in the open and the winter cold is their great hardship.

Then we visited Pensod village. Peasants from Tarsadi which was the first village in Jalalpore Taluka to receive the attention of the Kitchner Police, have emigrated to this place. Here also they have erected temporary sheds to live in.

We passed the evening in Satem village. People here are very well-to-do. Their buildings are according to the latest fashion. But the sight of the place reminded me of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village". Bold peasants of this village are preparing for a "fight" next year. They all have erected their camps in fields of the Baroda Territory. It is a wonderful sight of egular war-camps. Some sheds were ready, some were in preparation. Farmers have come down to these camps with their necessary articles. It was all an unsettled chaos! Yet the faces of the emigrants were radiant with excitement.

Here we saw the Kaliparaj people. They were considered to be "unreclaimable." But there is a wonderful change in them brought by Mahatmaji's work. These people now glorify his work as true Satyagrahis. They are emancipated from the drink evil. They have religiously taken to spinning. Many of them now put on khaddar prepared from their own handspun yarn. Even these poor people have come to the help of their distressed migrated brothers and sisters.

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KATAPLASMIN — Antiphlogestic, Analgessic, and antiseptic Poultice. Highly recommended for Pneumonia, Burns, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, etc.

UNGUENTODEX — For inflammation, bruises, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints and as a dressing for first aid.

VIGNOR PILLS — For Premature weakness, loss of manhood, Nervous Dyspepsia, exhaustion and brain weakness.

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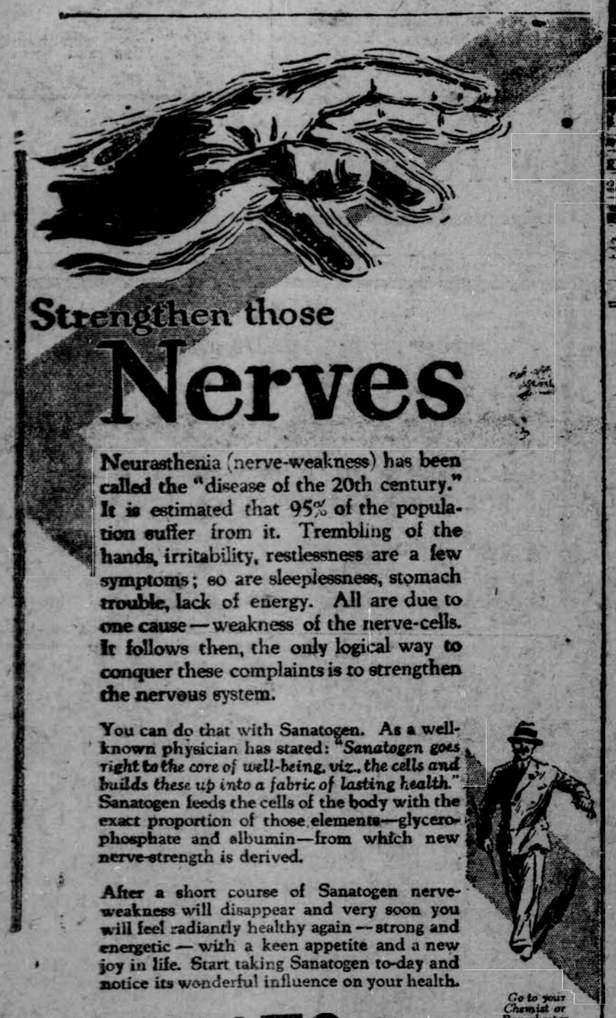

Strengthen those

Nerves

Neurasthenia (nerve-weakness) has been called the "disease of the 20th century." It is estimated that 95% of the population suffer from it. Trembling of the hands, irritability, restlessness are a few symptoms; so are sleeplessness, stomach trouble, lack of energy. All are due to one cause—weakness of the nerve-cells. It follows then, the only logical way to conquer these complaints is to strengthen the nervous system.

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AUCTION HELD "IN CAMERA."

Picketing Tells In Jalalpore.

OFFICIAL'S PROPAGANDA TO CALL BACK EMIGRANTS.

SURAT, Nov 12.

On the 11th inst. the cattle indiscriminately attached from the village of Sarsadi were notified to be put to auction. The officials were able to attract a dozen bidders from Navsari, Gandevi, Abrawa Surat, etc., They were all Mahomedans with the exception of one Parsi from Anealsad. 157 buffaloes worth not less than ten thousand rupees went to a Musalman butcher from Surat for the trifling price of Rs. 700.

But the Musalmans from the village Dabhoi, had the scent in time, and picketed the place of auction. Sheth Nurmahomad Jusab Sokachandiwalla also joined the batch of picketers. No one came to bid until 1 p.m., when the rush into the thana, two motor vehicles containing a contingent of bidders. The auction was held in camera.

ATTACHMENTS IN BARDOLI.

5 carts loads of rice belonging to Kanjee Amhardas of Bajipura were attached, and taken away to Valod. A heap of groundnuts nearly 25 mds., belonging to Thaker Narsinh Ransinh was also attached at Manekpore and watchmen placed on it.

OFFICIALS PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Almanla the Dy. Collector followed the Bardoli farmers in their resort at Baroda village of Ghata. He said he was prepared to stand security that nobody would beat or abuse them and asked them to pay the revenue and return to their villages.

"So glad to see you Sir, but where were you lying hidden all these days? you surely cannot be ignorant of our trials' said the emigrants." The people thanked him and requested him to use his influence with the Mahatma and Sardar. He said that was beyond his power and went away.

PLIGHT OF BORSAD VILLAGES

Attachments Galore

BORSAD, Nov. 13.

Sunav and six other villages nearly resorted to no-tax campaign early in April after Ras resolved to with-hold payment of 2nd instalment of revenue then due. Sinav and other centres round about Sunav started on Hijrat in June 1930, before any other village in Gujerat.

On the morning of the 9th instant the police posted on the outskirts of the village controlled all the principal roads to and from Sunav. People coming to the village from their huts in the state limits and going back were all stopped on the way, declared arrested, put under police lock-up.

Attachments also continue for the last three days. Locks are being broken open, carts passing by with or without goods are taken in attachments, and sometimes let go only after goods contained therein are attached and taken possession of Majority of houses are broken open in absence of their owners and the goods taken out are removed by the police.

Vallavbhai Ghelabhai a non-khatedar (i.e. one who has not to pay any revenue) was passing by with his buffalo and its little one when the police took him to police camp, attached his buffalo and the small one value at Rs. 150/- and let off Vallavbhai.

A field near police camp has been practically rendered useless of its standing crops and goods worth Rs. 50/- has been removed therefrom.

A Saintly person, swami Ganeshanand, was approached by the police and goods worth Rs. 60 belonging to his followers was taken away by police. He is a non-Khatedar as well.

Motibhai Vaghjibhai, a non-Khatedar merchant reports that his shops were broken open in his absence and goods worth Rs. 125/- has been removed, over and above some wastage in attachment.

Chaturbhai Chhaganbhai a non-Khatedar was placed under arrest his goods including vessels clothes, grain etc. was taken by the police and he was let off afterwards. After some delay the goods were however returned the next day.

On the 9th at Vadadala a cart loaded with grass was set to fire by dacoits and when people came to put out fire, they were beaten away by arrows aimed at them. On the 10th instant fire houses were set at Khanpur and when people went on the spot to put out the fire, the were at them. On the 10th instant to put ouut the fire, the fire were attached by bricks by the dacoits On the 11th instant five houses were set to fire at Saijpur and those who arrived on the spot to put out fire were severely beaten

Miraben At Khanpur

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 13.

Miraben, who was informed of the incident of a fire having taken place, resulting in a huge loss of Rs. 10,000, came to Khanpur yesterday to inquire into the cause of the fire. She is conducting personally a thorough inquiry in the village.

The house of the ex-mukhi, who is in jail, was set fire to first, and is totally burnt down along with five others in the neighbourhood.

Three teachers named Fulabhai Nathabhai, Somabhai Pragjibhai, and Jivabhai Khushalbhai, of Dabhashi, who were in the educational department, were pressed by the authorities to pay up the revenue dues of their relatives, but when they refused to do so, an unknown person paid up the dues of Sjt. Fulabhai's father in order that his services might not be discontinued. Sjt. Fulabhai resented the action of this unknown man and at once resigned his post as a teacher.

HOW ATTACHMENTS ARE MADE

Satyagrahis Determination

A VOLUNTEER'S EXPERIENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 14.

Sunav is under police control since 9th inst. Attachments are also in full swing. The attachment officer went to the house of one Sjt. Premla, a Dhed where the goods of Sjt. Shanabhai Shankerbhai were kept. Sjt. Premla was made to open the lock of his house from which goods worth Rs. 908|- belonging to Sjt. Shanabhai were attached and removed for the revenue dues of Rs. 12|- only. Sjt. Shanabhai is said to have remarked. "I do not care if I loose all that I have, I am prepared to face anything and everything."

The attachment officer also broke open the houses of Shivabhai Tulsibhai, Vallabhbhai Khushalbhai and others and removed vessels, clothes, beddings, etc.

The attachment officer went to the residence of a 'Sadhu' thinking the latter had harboured goods of the defaulting persons. The 'Sadhu' treated the officer to a discourse on religion and untouchability.

Shrimati Miraben (Miss Slade) paid a flying visit to the Taluka to collect accurate information about the burning of ten houses in Khanpur and Saijpur by the dacoits and the loss thereby inflicted on the owners.

TEACHERS RESIGN.

Three teachers of (Dabhasi) a satyagrahi village near Borsad have submitted their resignations to Deputy Educational Inspector Nadiad, as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government, the arbitrary action of the authorities in asking them to pay revenue dues of their relatives.

The Commissioner Mr. Garret and Collector Mr. Master are moving from one place to another and carrying on long conversations with one another since last two days.

ATTACHMENT AT RAILWAY STATION.

The attachment officer Mr. Vyas was informed that five of the defaulters of Pimplav village were leaving for Nadiad. So he went to Petlad Station and as soon as the men came, they were called by the officer in the Waiting Room. Rs. 154-2-0 were taken from their pockets and then they were let go.

DACOIT IMPOSTERS.

Yet another mid-night dacoity took place at Pamol a village of Borsad Taluka on the 8th inst., when about 15 dacoits entered the village and threatened those who were sleeping outside with murder if they made any noise. Then they entered the house of Sjt. Narrothambhai Desaibhai, abused the the members of the family asking them to show their cash and valuables, took away Rs. 103|- from an old woman of the family beating her severely. They also removed clothes, small ornaments worth about Rs. 70 and went away.

DETERMINED NOT TO PAY.

Since the 9th inst. Attachment clerk Mr. Vyas has encamped at Sunav with police and ravanias.

On the 11th inst, Sjt. Kuberbhai Prabhudas of Sunav, aged 70 was taken to the police camp and asked to pay up revenue. Thereupon the old man said, "Take me to jail if you like, I am not going to pay a single pie". The attachment clerk said, "You will not be able to bear the hardships of jail". The Satyagrahi retorted, "It is better to rot and die in jail than die at home." When the old man yielded to none, his nephew, who is Sub-Inspector of Police for that centre entreated him to pay up revenue and even showed his willingness to pay himself on his behalf. But the old Satyagrahi said: "If you pay for my behalf, I shall henceforth have nothing whatsoever to do with you and our mutual relationship shall cease from that day." The nephew entreated the old man again to pay revenue for the sake of his reputation to which the old man replied "but what of my reputation? If you care for me, go somewhere else and do not come to Sinav again"

Sjt. Becharbhai Trikumbhai aged 55 was alternately persuaded and threatened and asked to pay up revenue but he said: "Take away all the goods, confiscate my house, kill me if you like but I will not pay a single pie". He was then let off.

Similar incidents have also occurred where the Satyagrahis have given similar replies to official threats.

VOLUNTEER'S PLIGHT.

One volunteer, Dahjibhai by name, was waiting near police camp for making list of goods attached. Police repeatedly asked and threatened him to go away but he refused to move an inch. He was let off after severe thrashing. He again resumed his duty ann posted himself at the place he originally took up. He was taken to Circle Inspector and was beaten. He was detained all night in the lock-up and was only let off in the afternoon.

BROACH PROTESTS AGAINST R. T. C.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, Nov. 13.

Yesterday the various associations of the local youths protested against the Round Table Conference with a monster demonstration of a huge meeting and a mammoth procession. Exactly at 5-30 p.m. a huge procession was taken out from Ratan Talav. Procession passed through all the different localities of the city and came at Tower Maidan at about 7 p.m. where it was converted into mammoth meeting. Kumari Mrudula Desai and Kumari Pushpa Thakore sang the national songs and the meeting commenced. Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia the present dictator of local War Council was in the chair. Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia declared that everybody knew about the Simon Commission which was greeted with "Simon Go Back." Now England claimed to frame our future without our chosen representatives, but let last opportunity by refusing to accept the eleven points of Mahatmaji. India knows full well what she wants. India has sent her best sons behind the prison bars to achieve that goal. Our fight will continue as long as our own terms are not granted. Sjt. Diwan said that the chief object of this meeting was to declare loudly from here that the youths of India would not accept any decision arrived at by the R. T. C. "No youngman of India can tolerate this insult of Indian Nation. The voice of Mahatmaji is the real voice of India. As long as Mahatmaji and Jawarhalalji are not consulted, India is not consulted and hence youths of India cannot accept a word from the deliberations of the R. T. C." Sjt. Diwan then read the following resolution:—"This meeting of the youth's of Broach vehemently protests against the proceedings of the R. T. C. and declare that its decisions will not be binding on Indian youths." The meeting supported the resolution by loud cries of "Vande Mataram." After a brief speech from Dr. Vaishnav meeting came to a close.

JAWAHAR DAY

Jawahar Day will be observed here on coming Sunday. A programme of Prabhat Pheries, Processions and meetings has been arranged. Bal Sevika Sangh has decided to observe coming Saturday as their own day for nationsl activities.

SJT. RAJENDRA WARNED

Sjt. Rajendra Desai, editor of the "Sangram Samachar" has been served with a notice to present himself in the court on November 30.

TRIAL POSTPONED

Trial of Sjt. Dinkerrao is postponed to November 15.

MR. KOTHARI REFUSES TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

—:o:—

Not Released From Sabarmati Jail

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was to have been released this morning from Sabarmati Central Prison, as the period of his sentence had expired. He was taken to the Jail authorities who showed him a bailable warrant from the Ahmedabad District Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, to appear before him on the 27th instant to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act of 1915.

It also directed Mr. Kothari's release if he furnished a surety for Rs. 500 and signed a bond for a like amount for personal recognisance to appear before Mr. Taylor on the 27th.

Mr. Kothari refused to furnish the surety or sign the bond. He is, therefore, detained in the jail.

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CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

—:o:—

Case Against Editor Of "Statesman"

CHITTAGONG ACCUSED' APPLICATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Chief Justice and Justice Costello reserved judgment in the application made on behalf of the accused in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case calling upon the editor, printer and proprietors of the "Statesman" to show cause why they not be committed to prison or otherwise dealt with for alleged contempt of court in respect of the publications of three articles in paper on August 28 and 31 and September 2 last.

Mr. N. K. Basu for petitioners argued there was an underlying assumption in the articles that Sarat C. Bose, counsel for two accused, was involved in the crime itself which was presupposed to exist and as such the articles calculated to deter counsel from doing his duty and hamper the accused in the defence and as such was a gross contempt of court.

The Advocate General who appeared for the opposite party which was objected to by Mr. Basu but the Chief Justice said it would not be a handicap.

MR. BASU'S ARGUMENTS

Mr. Basu submitted that the first article proceeded on two alternative assumptions that the Chittagong raiders were. Congressmen whereof Sarat Bose was one of the leaders or, secondly, that a part of the Congress work was the defence of these people who indulged in such activities. In the second article the editor gave a piece of advice to High Court how to deal with the matter. While the third article was an attempt to deter Mr. Sarat Bose from defending these men which amounted to contempt of court.

The advocate General for the "Statesman" argued that the hing which the writer was attacking was not the accused in the Chittagong Raid Case nor the question of defence but the editor proposed to say with regard to contention of the paper of Mr. J. M Sen Gupta that the Congress had nothing to do with violence whereas one of the leaders was trying to defend people charged with all sorts of violent crime. And the editor argued it was the business of the Congress to take up their defence.

The editor's main idea was that the paper of Mr Sen Gupta was not right in dissociating the Congress from violence and finding Mr. Bose defending people charged with deeds of violence the writer argued that the Congress work was equal to defending people charged with violence that was the writer's main theme.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OBSERVATION

The Chief Justice remarked referring to the Advocate General's argument, it rather looks as if there was no clear appreciation in the mind of the writer of the fact that these people may be innocent. If a person puts an article in a newspaper which appears to assume that certain persons must be guilty that in a sense to prejudice the atmosphere. It is not the absence of the word "alleged" before the raiders that matters but it is the, reasoning or quasi-reasoning of editor that is said to have created an atmosphere of prejudice.

THREAT TO NADIAD MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

Members' Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the Nadiad Municipality was held yesterday at 4 p.m. to consider several proposals, notices for moving which were previously given by Sjt. Bapalal Maneklal. Sjt. Trikamlal presided.

Half an hour before the time, an officer, a sub-inspector, a nayak and two policemen came and occupied the seats to keep an eye on the proceedings of the meeting, without giving previous intimation.

The President who arrived at 4-15 p.m. after the minutes of the previous meeting were read out, read a letter he had received from the Collector of Kaira, dated the 8th instant, in which a warning was given that if any resolution sympathising with the organisations declared illegal, or abetting non-payment of land revenue dues, was moved or passed, the member moving or speaking about or voting in favour of that resolution would be arrested and prosecuted.

As neither previous notice was given about that letter nor was it placed on the table, the members were amazed and, therefore, they registered their protest against the unconstitutional procedure.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Indian Radio Programme

To-day's Indian Radio Programme:—

12 noon—Gramophone records.

1-30 p.m. Mr. Nandiker's vocal music, and Mr. Manomed Khan's 'Been' solo.

AKHIL BHARAT SWADESHI SABHA.

The first General Meeting of the above will be held on Sunday, 30th November at 5 p.m. at Hirachand Vanechand Desai Building, No. 158/60 Kalbadevi Road.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The annual examination of the pupils of Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution will commence from to-day (Monday). The annual Exhibition had been provisionally fixed for 14th December.

THEOSOPY AND THE SOCIETY.

The 55th Anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated jointly by the Bombay and Suburban Lodge at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when short speeches on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" will be delivered.

KHADI WEAVERS MEETING.

The third meeting of the Bombay and Suberban Khadi weavers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the residence of Dr. A. P. Kothare, Thakurdwar, to discuss the constitution. Khadi workers are codially requested to attend.

KHADI VOLUNTEERS.

In order to organize the work of Khadi Workers Looms, Charkhas, and Taklis, on proper lines it is essential to take their census in Bombay Suburbs and Thana division. Those Khadi loving persons therefore who are interested in this work are requested to enlist their names with Mr. B. G. Joglekar, Seth Mahal, Girgaon, and Mr. D. M. Damle at Thana.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVIOR, MAZAGAON.

The Band of the 4th Bn. (P.W.O.) 8th Punjab Regiment, will play music at the Bhandarwada Reservior, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

GLASS AND BANGLES INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The above Association at Firozabad has decided to award a gold medal to the writer of the best essay on the subject.

"Glass Bangle Industry In India and Government Protection" to be submitted to the Secretary not later than the 30th of Nov. 30. The essay must be in English, type-written and must not cover more than 12 and less than 10 pages of foolscap size."

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

RAHIMTOOLA CUP TOURNAMENT.

The First Round of the above Tournament which is now controlled by the University Board of Sports, was played on the 12th and 13th instant on the Hindu and Islam Gymkhana grounds, the Wilson College meeting its opponent the Sydenham College, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and the two Medical Colleges trying conclusions on the Islam Gymkhana ground.

In the former, the Sydenham College won with enough to spare and in the latter to Grant Medical won.

The fixtures in the second Round are as follow:—

18th Tuesday.

Sydsnham V/s St. Xavier's—Hindu Gymkhana ground.

19th Wednesday.

Grant Medical V/s. Elphinstone—Islam Gymkhana ground.

FIRST L. C. P. S. RESULTS

—:o:—

Out of 97 candidates who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 40 have passed:—

T. D. Apte (P) R. D. Badodkar (P) N. G. Bhade (P) G. D. Bhalerao (P) Armando da Sta. Brigida Cardoso (I) K. D. Chavan (P) F. A. Correa (G.M.C.) R. B. Davare (P) R. M. Dias (N.M.C.) Miss Edith D'Silva (P) R. R. Ekbote (P) K. S. Ganpaya (I) R. H. Gholkar (P) Mrs. Sonubai Gokhale (P) Miss Madhumalati P. Gune (P) S. M. Joshi (N.M.C.) V. R. Joshi (P) V. G. Joshi (P) K. V. Karmarkar (P) K. K. Karnik (P.) M. D. Kulkarni (N.M.C.) D. G. Minocha (S) G. N. Mokashi (N.M.C.) S. D. Morgirkar (N.M.C.) Muhammad Naimatkhan (I) Muhammad Sajjad Hussain (I) A. M. Naik (A) S. G. Pandit (P) K. K. Pathak (N.M.C.) H. H. Piplani H(S) V. G. Risbud (P) S. A. Sadhu (D. M. H. M. Sayed) (N.M.C.) N. L. Shah IP) Salgram Sharma (I) N. M. Shroff (N.M.C.) G. M. Tambekar (P) M. A. Trivedi (A) S. S. Vaidya (I) M. N. Sirsat (P).

"JAWAHAR DAY" OBSERVED ALL OVER INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Excepting two volunteers who could reach Chowpatty, six others were arrested by the police while they were on the way to Chowpatty. Later even these two volunteers were arrested on the Chowpatty sands. The presence of the police in the locality attracted large crowds and only after the police had left the scene did the people disperse.

PROCESSIONS START FROM WARDS.

Similar demonstrations were witnessed at Byculla. About 30 volunteers were sent round the locality for reading out extracts from Pandit Jawharlal's speech. At 4 p.m. a procession headed by Sjt. Gopalrao Gole, the Dictator of the Ward and Sjt. S. G. Savant started from Dhaku Prabhu's Wadi and after parading through the different streets of the Ward and terminated at Das Maidan. When the processionists reached Desille Road they were stopped by half a dozen police sergeants and an equal number of constables but later allowed it to pass on. At the public meeting held at Das Maidan Sjt. Gole and Sjt. Savant who read extracts from Jawaharlal's speech were arrested and removed to the Nagpada Police Station. After these arrests the Police returned to the meeting place with a large force but the crowds had already dispersed.

WOMEN PROCESSION AT DADAR.

Women took a prominent part in the observance of "Jawaharlal Day" at Dadar. A procession started from the Tilak Maidan and paraded the principal streets. It terminated in a meeting at the same place when several lady speakers read extracts from Jawaharlal's speech.

MAMMOTH CROWD AWAITS "WAR" COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL

—:o:—

The most important function of the day was the public meeting held on the Chowpatty sands in the evening. The police had made elaborate arrangements to prevent the members of the "War Council" from addressing the meeting. Exactly at the appointed hour the President of the "War Council", Sjt. Joseph Bennie made his entry from the Charni Road end and standing on a table near the Tilak Samadhi addressed the crowd.

"WE SHALL BOW TO ONE FLAG ONLY."

He moved from one place to another. At one place he was heard to remark "Countrymen and countrywomen, To-day is the Jawaharlal Day which is being celebrated throughout India. Let us citizens of Bombay make it an immortal day. Here are extracts temperate language for which a savage sentence was passed on our beloved President.

He asks us to cease adoring two flags. We can but bow to one flag only and that is our tri-coloured national flag. Now I will read extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech."

When he had addressed five meetings in this manner and came near the police cordon placed right in the centre on the sands he was put under arrest. The Vice President Sjt. Eppe Thomas and Secretary Sjt. Chari who were standing by the President but who it appeared were not recognised by the police took the President's place and started addressing the crowds. They were also arrested.

ARRESTED LEADERS OVATED

The President, Vice-President and the Secretary and one more volunteer were marched off on foot accompanied by a large police force headed by several officers. Large crowds followed the party shouting national slogans and also "War Council Zindabad." When the party reached the Cecil Restaurant a sergeant began chasing the crowds. There were some jeers which all the more exasperated the sergeant who badly assaulted a boy standing near the restaurant.

POLICE BEAT PERSONS IN GAMDEVI

Till long after the arrested leaders were removed to the Gamdevi lock-up the police chased the crowds in the vicinity of the station and beat many passers by.

SIKHS' DETERMINATION

The Akali Dal had arranged a procession but the leaders Sardar Ishwar Singh Ramgaria and Sardar Rambihari Kasiram were arrested. The two standard bearers who were at the head of the procession were severely beaten by the police. They refused to part with the flag and the police had ultimately to tear the flag.

Simultaneously with the arrest of the "War Council" members at a nuumber of places in the Sea Face members of the public stood up and collected around them small crowds and read out extracts from Jawaharlal's speech. In some cases the police arrived on the scene and arrested speakers. There were about six arrests of this nature, but many more managed to remain unnoticed by the police.

MUSLIM YOUTH'S RECORD.

Prominent among the latter was a Muslim youth in a red fez who raised a national flag in one hand and read the speech. On noticing the police, however, he mixed himself with the crowds. He repeated this experiment at least half a dozen times at different places.

Quite a large crowd had gathered opposite Vianellis' which kept on singing "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" (Let our flag fly aloft). A national flag was hoisted after this song but no sooner they did this than a sergeant made towards them and dispersed them by charging them with the hunter. There were a number of lathi charges mostly by sergeants which resulted in about 30 casualties during the whole evening.

MANDVI ACTIVE.

Mandvi was the scene of incessant activities from morning. A huge procession headed by Sjt. Dayalbhai Chandarana, "Dictator" of the Ward, started from the Congress House at 4-30 p.m. with a view to march to Chowpatty. A police cordon was drawn across the Muszid Bunder Road to stop the progress of the processionists. Sjt. Chandarana was put under arrest and the national flag carried by the processionists was snatched away by the police. A mild lathi charge to disperse the procession was resorted to but this proved unavailing as another procession was formed. The new procession turned into a bye-lane and proceeded to Chowpatty.

JAWAHARLAL DAY IN PAREL.

—:o:—

"Jawahar Day" was observed on an elaborate scale throughout the Labour area in the north of the city. Throughout the day the Congress volunteers moved about the various centres. At every street corners the volunteers read the extracts from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal for which a savage sentence passed on him. Printed leaflets containing these extracts were also distributed in their thousands. The resolution which formed a part of the leaflet was passed amidst enthusiastic scenes at every street corner meeting.

PROCESSIONS FROM PAREL TO CROWPATTY.

Besides these street corner meetings several processions started from various places in the mill area and marched towards Chowpatty to participate in the mass meeting. One such procession which started from Lalbaug was stopped at Byculla Bridge by a posse of police men. When the processionists persisted they were forcibly dispersed. One volunteer who was holding the flag was severely belaboured and some others sustained minor injuries.

F WARD "WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Kalidas Modi has been nominated as President of 'F' War "War Council" in place of Mr. B. Nigam who has gone to jail.

AT THE FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

The following is the official report of patients admitted on Sunday:—

No. of cases admitted	22
No. of cases discharged at request.	9
No. of cases detained for treatment	13

INJURIES CLASSIFIED.

(1) Head Injuries	4
(a) Punctured wounds	2
(b) Contusions and swellings	2
(2) Back	3
(3) Limbs	6
(4) Chest	2
(5) Abdomen	2
(6) Multiple	1
(7) Face	nil.
(8) Cases treated on the field, Chowpatty	10

SERIOUS CASES.

I. Comatose Cases:—Damu Navi—Multiple injuries on the back limbs and abdomen. Baburao Kale—Multiple injuries including abdomen. Laxmidas getting fits of injury.

II. Severe Injuries:—Ramchandra Vishnu—Injuries on chest. Patient gets fits. Vithoba Krishna Injury on the head and contput. Kalidas Keshavji—Required Saturing on the ear.

III. Abdominal Injuries.—Maruti Shankar.—Injury on the abdomen. Symptoms of collapse. Shamsuddin Alibhai. Blows on back and abdomen.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Union at French Bridge Chowpatty will be kept open for a week more. The exhibition is a novel departure from these held before in as much as the organisers have paid due consideration to construction of Stalls and the general plan which covers a large area of ground. On Sunday the Bazar observed hartal in honour of "Jawaherlal Day"

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day's Entertainment Programme:—"GARBAS" at 6-30 p. m.

SEVIKA'S STATEMENT IN PICKETING CASE

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Approval.

The statement made by Mrs. Shantaben Patel on behalf of herself and Mrs. Navalbai Daphtary during their trial a few days ago before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of picketing at Carnac Road has evoked some adverse criticism in some quarters.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mrs. Patel explained that the statement was not made as a defence to secure their acquittal, but to refute the prosecution allegation that they were obstructing the shopkeeper or the customers.

Mrs. Patel added that before going on picketing that day, she had seen Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was in Bombay, and had shown him the statement which she proposed to make in Court if she was arrested. The Sardar approved of it, and said that it was a statement which all Sevikas could properly make. The same statement was read in Court after her arrest the same day.

The following are extracts from it:

THE STATEMENT.

"With a view to improve the economic condition of our country, we were peacefully persuading our brothers and sisters not to purchase foreign cloth. If that is a crime, we have committed it. We shall willingly go to jail in the hope that it will make the merchants realise their mistake and to stop their trade, thereby saving for the country lakhs of rupees which are drained away to foreign countries.

Both the ladies who were acquitted are still continuing their picketing.

Visitors To Yeravda.

Sardar Thaman Singh writes:—As requested by Dr. Jani, who told me that Swamy Kumaranand os ill in Yerawda Jail, I wired the Swamiji and the Jail Superintendent informing them and requesting for a special interview immediately. I left Bombay with my friend Sardar Jaswant Singh Akali on the night i.e. 12th inst., and sought an interview the next morning through an application. We were called at 4 p.m. We approached the Havaldar, and we went to the newly built temporary prison, but we had to wait there for twenty minutes more. The jailor told us that he cannot allow us to see Swamiji, that he was not in the Hospital and that he was "quite alright". We requested the Jailor to show us the "History Card" of the Swamiji, to which we received an emphatic "no."

BHAVNAGAR PICKETER BEATEN

Foreign Cloth 'Shopowners' Move

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 12.

Under the leadership of Sjt. Fulchand K. Shah of Wadhwan the picketing of foreign cloth shops was started on the 10th instant. A large body of picketers, with big boards exhorting the public to abstain from buying foreign cloth was posted in the main cloth market. Picketing being completely a novel thing in Kathiawar, a large crowd gethered near the shops.

PICKETERS BEATEN.

The merchants were peaceful in the beginning but latterly some of them got excited and began abusing the picketers. The picketers were all the while peaceful and unheeding. The merchants advanced a step further and one of them gave a vigorous thrashing to one of the volunteers and six of his co-workers also got their share.

Till now four merchants have got the entire stock of foreign cloth owned by them sealed by the Mandal and have thus recognised the authority of the Congress.

The majority of the merchants are hostile to the Congress methods and resent picketing. It is understood that the Merchant Association held an emergency meeting and decided:—(1) Not to seal the existing stock of forgien cloth under any circumstances and (2) to debar from the membership of the association and boycott those Merchants who had already got their foreign goods sealed or to so now.

Allahabad Depressed Classes Conference

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The 8th session of the All-India Adi Hindu (depressed classes Conference) commenced here to-day. At the political Conference, Mr. G. A. Gaval, M.L.C. of Berar, in his Presidential address, reiterated the demand for separate electorates and otherwise reservation of seats on a population basis with adequate weightage. Resolutions were adopted condemning the civil disobedience movement and asking for representation on the legislatures on the lines outlined by the President and free and compulsory education throughout the country. —A. P.

DR. N. S. HARDIKAR'S HEALTH

Doctors Advise Him To Take Rest

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who has been recently released from Thana Jail, has come down to Bombay from Bagalkot for medical advice and treatment. Dr. Hardikar is having temperature and looks much pulled down.

According to his medical advisers Dr. Erulkar; Dr Athavala and Dr Rajabally Patel. Dr. Hardikar would have to abstain from active work for some time and would have to go to a hill station to recoup his health. In addition to the general breakdown of his health. Dr. Hardikar's old complaint of eczema has revived. Dr. Desai, the X-Ray specialist who is treating the complaint is of opinion that the doctor would have to undergo a prolonged treatment preferably in Bombay under his personal supervision.

43 LADIES ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1)

Section 144 Cr. Pr. Code was promulgated at Ville Parle banning all processions and meetings.

A Prabhat Pheri came out as usual consisting of men and women, out of whom 14 women and 13 men were promptly arrested and sent to Bandra lock-up.

SATURDAY'S ARRESTS.

On Saturday afternoon five volunteers were arrested and were also taken to the lock-up awaiting their trial.

Mrs. Havewalla, the Dictator of the Suburban Satyagraha camp was one of those arrested.

Jawahar Day In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 16.

In response to an appeal made by Mr. K. R. Godbole, the Dictator of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee to the citizens of Thana to observe "Jawaharlal Day" to-day, about 500 persons of various communities assembled in the Maidan near the jail this morning at about 8-30 a.m. and formed themselves into a procession, which was taken through all the principal streets of the city to the open space near the Gamdevi Temple, where those assembled were exhorted by Mr. Godbole to carry out faithfully the Congress programme. Then Mr. Adamalli Vallibhoy, of Ghatkopar, read out an extract from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech of which only a small portion rendered into Gujerati was available.

Thana observed a hartal on Sunday. All the shops are closed. The five volunteers who were arrested at Kashi-Mira on Sunday while they were going in the direction of the forest to break the Forest Act, were put up for trial before Mr. Raje, the Acting Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, at Thana, who convicted them under Section 143 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced them each to suffer 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

"NO CAREER FOR SLAVES"

Appeal To Students

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, Nov. 14.

Sjt. Harkare, in assuming the eleventh presidentship, declares: I deem it my duty to record my appreciation of the glorious work put forth by my predecessors and also my deep sense of gratitude to the general public which has so magnificiently responded to its behests so far the work before me is stupendous.

NO CAREER FOR SLAVES

To my young friends in college who seem enarmoured of the called careers and to their parents and guardians, I would appeal to consider the present stage of our struggle. They should realize that in all countries wherever the fight for independence has taken place the youth was in the forefront. Let my young friends realise that there can be no careers for slaves. Career is far more worthy of a man than that of a beggar servant of the foreign Government.

To my sisters I would appeal to help the country in the boycott movement to cheer up, to inspire and when necessary to rouse the young collegians and others to take a more active part in this struggle.

AGAINST SEPARATION OF SIND

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

The following telegram has been despatched to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje, by Mr. S. C. Shahani, President of the Sind Hindu Association: "Pray duly consider the significance of recent 200 gang robberies in Sind. At Sukkur and Rohri Hindus were mercilessly pillaged, injured, dishonoured and murdered. The separation of Sind is extremely undesirable and should not be brought about under any condition. Else complete ruin for Sind Hindus."—A. P.

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SUNDAY CRICKET.

—:o:—

The Rest Defeat Islam Gymkhana

The Rest defeated the Islam Gymkhana by 16 runs yesterday after declaring at 217 for 7 wickets. As reported in our Sunday edition the visitors had scored 102 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn, but with the advent of J. O. Gonsalves, the complexion of the game was completely changed. Athogulas who had scored three runs on the previous day, held his own and helped to add 115 runs for the seventh wicket partnership which was unbroken. Gonsalves hit eleven 4's and carried his bat for an excellent innings of 69 runs. The Islamites made desperate attempts to save the game, Shaffi and Shariff attacking the bowling to good purpose. The former was run out when he had compiled 46 and the latter was bowled after he had registered 24 runs. D'Avoine was the most successful bowler, his five wickets costing 67 runs. The fielding of the Rest was very keen but they badly need the services of a good wicket keeper.

The following are the scores:

THE REST C. C. -st Innings:

C. Barday b. Kazi 19; P. F. Pereira b. Khairaz 28; P. A. D'Avoine c. Karachiwalla b. Khairaz 40; P. N. Pereira b. Khairaz 3; H. Athogulas (not out) 29; G. Richards c. and b. Khairaz; Pio Gonsalves c. Khairaz 4; L. Bunyan b. Khairaz 4; J. O. Gonsalves (not out) 69; S. D'Souza and E. G. Pereira did not bat; Extras 21. Total 217 (for 7 wickets.)

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	R.	W.
A. Hakim	16	27	0
Karachiwalla	15	36	0
A. G. Kazi	13	27	1
M. Shariff	7	25	0
G. H. Kazrani	3	16	0
I A. Shakoor	3	1	0
A. Khairaz	14	52	6
Shaffi	3	6	0
A. A. Fyzee	2	5	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA—1st Innings:

1. A. Shakoor b. S. D'Souza 2; A. Fyzee l.b.w. S. D'Souza 5; M. Shaffi ran out 46; M. Shariff b. D'Avoine 24; S. M. Kadri c and b. D'Avoine 1; G. Kazrani b. D'Avoine 14; A. G. Kazi b. P. N. Pereira 39; A. Hakim c. Barday b. P. N. Pereira 15; A. Khairaz c. J. O. Gonsalves b. D'Avoine 4; E. Karachiwalla (not out) 18; S. Nathani c. Barday b. D'Avoine 8; Extras 25. Total 201.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	R.	W.
G. Richards	9	39	0
S. D'Souza	8	22	2
L. Bunyan	7	29	0
P. A. D'Avoine	21.2	67	5
P. N. Pereira	10	16	2
C. Barday	3	4	0

WADKAR'S CENTURY FOR HINDU GYMN.

The Hindu Gymkhana fielded a strong team against the Grant Medical College and ran up a total of 261 for 5 wickets to which Wadkar contributed a century. Pardeshi, B. C. Mehta and Wadekar were also in fine form and registered double figures. For the Medicoes Prim was not out with 31, Tulpule 33 and Karani 20 also helped to take the score to 110 for 7 wickets. The match ended in a draw.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

J. B. Wadekar 30; J. P. Kapadia 1; B. C. Mehta 45; R. R. Wadkar retired) 108, K. G. Pardeshi 41; S. K. Pawaskar (not out) 17; A. W. Mundye (not out) 9; Extras 10. Total 261 (for 5 wickets).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

Dastoor 0; Kazani 20; Mitha 0; Tulpule 33; Daruwalla 13; Dhumatkar 0; Kothare 7; Prim (not out) 31. Rest did not bat. Extras 6. Total 110 (for 7 wkts.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1930.

THE RYOT'S DISTRESS.

—:o:—

The ryot in India is the sheet anchor of her Government. And any attempt to cripple him is bound in the end to cripple the Government itself. This simple truth may well be taken to heart by the authorities who seem to be complacently looking on while their underlings spread a reign of terror among the peasantry of Gujerat and while the peasantry all over the country is on the verge of unprecendented economic distress owing to causes for which the authorities themselves are mainly responsible. For weeks past the Indian Press has brought to light tales of high-handedness on the part of police and revenue officials attempting to wring land revenue from certain Gujerat peasants who are unwilling or too poor to pay up the revenue.

The reports of official harrassment as published by workers among the peasants would ordinarily have seemed exaggeated were they not substantially borne out by independent and absolutely trustworthy visitors to the affected parts like Mr. H. N. Brailsford. Of special importance is the report, prepared on first hand evidence by Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Secretary and ex-President respectively of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The report deals with the state of things at present existing in Bardoli and Borsad talukas in particular. Government should pay special heed to this report because of the responsible place its authors hold in the public life of the Presidency and also because they and those whom they represent are in no sense hostile towards the Government and make it absolutely clear that "they neither endorse nor approve of the policy of non-payment of taxes for political purposes." They, like the peasants themselves, would not complain much if the normal rules of the Land Revenue Code were pursued by Government. But in a letter addressed to Government the Secretary of the Chamber says: "They cannot tolerate the unjustifiably repressive policy pursued for the recovery of the land revenue dues." The letter proceeds to state that the officials "through over-zeal are using methods of repression and force like beating, abuse and general ill-treatment with a view to terrorising the agriculturists." From this repression the ryots have fled to the adjoining Baroda territory where their condition is one full of misery and distres." We entirely agree with the Chamber in its opinion that, if the present policy of repression and force is to continue, "it will tend to alienate even those who have no sympathy at present with the movement for non-payment of taxes, as it will move them from the bottom of their hearts to see their fellowmen and women being hammered and grossly ill-treated by Government officials, who instead of being guardians of Law and Order and protectors of life and property turn to be quite the reverse."

If that is the condition of things in several parts of Gujerat, the condition of ryots in the country in general is not much more reassuring. The prices of various kinds of raw produce have crashed to a fearfully low pitch and in several cases below even cost of production. This is only partly due to world-depression and mainly due to Government's own reckless financial makeshifts to bolster up the unnatural ratio and otherwise to help the British manufacturer. In an illuminating article on "Remit Land Revenue," published elsewhere in this issue, the author, referring to Government responsibility in the matter, says: "It is Government's handiwork, which the peasant has to face to-day and, unbelievable as it appears there is not the slightest doubt that the deplorable plight of the cultivator can be traced to the various financial measures taken by Government from time to time in the interests of British trade and of the London money market. The hand that should protect has been the hand that has been hitting." The distress and discontent in rural India are so acute that it is only by prompt and radical measures that Government can to any extent retrieve the situation. The Indian Merchants' Chamber's plea for a liberal remission of land revenue in Gujerat may be extended to various other parts of the country where distress prevails. It may be that even the reduced dues may not be paid up in certain parts of Gujerat. But in most parts of India a timely concession may disarm opposition and obviate a serious agrarian discontent.

OPPORTUNE WARNING.

—:o:—

The speeches made at the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Saturday last should be an eye-opener not only to the Government of Bombay but also to the Government of India. The activities of the Indian commercial community in Bombay have been a source of considerable profit to Central Revenues. The business aptitude of Bombay merchants made this city the largest in commercial importance in this country but the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India has hit Bombay trade and industry severely and if local industrial enterprise is in the doldrums, and the Central Revenues threatened with considerable reduction, the Government of India cannot put the blame on political agitation. As Mr. Hosseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber aptly observed, the national movement could not be held responsible for the present trade depression and Government could not wash off their responsibility by merely saying they were helpless in the matter. The Government of Bombay are exhibiting in their policy of revenue collections in Gujarat the same apathy and indifference towards the needs of the agriculturist as is exhibited by the Central Government towards the promotion of indigenous trade and industry. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have recently addressed a strong representation to Government on the subject and Mr. Laljee gives them in his speech a pertinent warning when he says regarding the wholesale migration of peasants from the Bardoli area: "Even if the Land Revenue Code were followed by Government, there would not have been this evacuation on a large scale." But then the policy of the State towards the agriculturist and towards the industrialist will not change, as Mr. Laljee was constrained to point out, until the people of India secure the control of their own affairs. The same point was emphasised by Mr. Karanjia, the Vice-President of the Chamber, in his brief survey of the present distressing economic situation. The 'sine qua non' of genuine Self-Government for India was, he said, that the control of finance must be in the hands of Indians. He observd: "whether you call it (the future constitution) by Dominion Status or self-respecting status or by any other name, unless this financial control is in the hands of Indians the constitution will be but a continuation of the present one, when real power is exercised by the permanent bureaucracy and Indians are exected to play the part of harlequins." The Indian harlequins at the London Oval Table 'Tamasha' know this well and yet engage in the harlequinade.

IN A FIX

—:o:—

The settlement of Palestine in a manner agreeable both to its Arab and Jewish elements is a question beyond the ability of the MacDonald Government. Their Jewish critics say it is beyond their capacity because they are not inclined to be wholly in favour of building up a National Home for the Jews in Palestine; their Arab critics point out that their incapacity to handle the question lies in their unwillingness boldly to realise that the only solution consists in extinguishing the Mandate and agreeing to institute genuine self-government in the country. Jewish criticism has influenced Mr. MacDonald so much that he has agreed to a conference being held between his Government and representatives of the Jewish Agency in London. It is hoped that at this conference "an agreement will be reached on the points of difference." If the agreement is reached, the Arabs have reason to fear that it will be one in which their interests will be disregarded. To us in India the indifference of successive British Governments to the repeatedly asserted claim of the Arabs for just treatment and their reminders to Britain that the pledge given that Palestine would be granted self-government must be carried out are bound to appear significant.

How complicated the situation is and how only a courageous policy on the part of Britain can solve the question is clearly brought out in a contribution to the "Saturday Review" by a Jewish correspondent who frankly admits the unjust treatment meted out to the Arabs. To those who assert: "Since the Jew alone can develop it is the Arab who must go" he replies: "The Arab declines to budge and his attitude is justifiable enough". He relates how the Arab "was fed on promises." It suited British policy to feed him on promises. "He was bidden look forward not to a National Home but to an Empire of his own; its provinces ruled by Princes of the House of the King of Mecca." In fact the Arab population of the Near East are justified in nursing a grievance against the Western Powers that came out victorious in the Great War. The correspondent says "First the Arabs have been divided into two mandatories, the French and the British. Next under each Mandatory, there has been a triple division of territory; the French zone into the three provinces of Syria, the British zone into Iraq, Transjordania and Palestine. Is it likely that the Arab, thus dissatisfied, will yield up a piece of his own?" And yet in Palestine this is precisely what the Jewish National Home enthusiasts expect him to do and desire the British Mandatory Power to aid and abet them in their enterprise. No wonder the Arab resents Jewish intrusion and British political exploitation.

A GOOD BEGINNING ?

—:o:—

In order to disperse the gatherings held for the celebration of "Jawahar Day" in Bombay yesterday the police used the lathi at several places—except at Chowpatty where, however, several sergeants as usual indulged in their frenzied activities. The civilised method of arresting the conveners of the Chowpatty sands meeting and then leaving the gathering to disperse was in happy contrast with the police methods elsewhere. We understand that Mr. Wilson, the Police Chief, was himself present at Chowpatty and we hope he has realised that the purpose the authorities have in view, that of dispersing a gathering held under auspices they consider illegal, can be accomplished without the use of the barbarous method of employing force against those who remain non-violent. It should be easy for Mr. Wilson to eliminate this barbarous method on all occasions when the police have to deal with non-violent crowds. And perhaps the good beginning he has made may be taken as a lesson by the police authorities in the Suburban District and possibly elsewhere in India. The Government in this country have nothing to lose and much to gain if they abandon the 'lathi' way to secure "peace and tranquility".

THE TRAP.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi wondered when the Round Table method of "settling" the Indian problem was mooted whether it was not a "trap" to mislead Indians. Later events proved how justified were his suspicions. That the Conference is a trap and is meant to be a farce is evidenced in the articles which that well-known anti-Indian diehard, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, is contributing to the "Daily Telegraph." He says that at the Conference, "the Princes are indifferent, the Muslims and the Depressed Classes are hostile and the Moderates are impotent and unrepresentative." So the world would "watch tensely the carefully selected delegates making a laughing-stock of the themselves by quarrelling with one another." Meanwhile the bureaucracy in India is to have 'ample time to crush the movement there". "From their prison in England the Moderates were not to be expected to be able to exercise any moderating influence" on the repressive policy of the bureaucracy. We do not know whether the Moderates have ever been able to do it, but there is no doubt that they have fallen into the carefully prepared net much to the satisfaction of Lord Reading and Company who, a correspondent from London informs us, are busy doing "silent work" for the perpetuation of British vested interest in India.

REMIT LAND REVENUE.

ONLY REMEDY FOR RELIEVING THE AGRICULTURIST.

(BY AN ECONOMIST.)

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle".)

The plight of the agriculturist in the country deserves the closest consideration, because:

(1) He constitutes the largest majority of the population,
(2) He is the ultimate wealth producer of the community,
(3) He has very little saved up and little resources to fall back upon, or none, and
(4) His power of raising credit is limited and he has in many cases already used it up.
(5) The machinery to enable him to tide over a bad season is either non-existent or, where it exists, it has proved quite unsatisfactory.
(6) The price he has to pay for being saved is too heavy and the alternative, with which he is faced, is complete ruination.

CLAIM ON GOVERNMENT

The agriculturist thus deserves consideration from the community on various grounds including those of common humanity. On Government he has larger claim in so far as it is from him that Government derive considerable revenue and hope to derive that in future, and in doing everything that would conserve him, they would be doing an act of enlightened self-interest if they were wise. From the point of view of Government, the agriculturist it is, who supplies the produce that goes on its railways and much of their return traffic. From the King Emperor downwards, on more occasions than one, there have been professions of goodwill towards the agriculturists at the hands of high Government officials. From the present Viceroy, whose interest in agriculture has been revealed in an intense manner on all occasions, particularly by the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture the agriculturist is entitled to every assistance and help.

GOVERNMENT'S HANDIWORK

The immediate occasion for such help arises from the very low prices of staple produce in the country. An attempt has been made to explain that this fall of prices is a world phenomenon, but that is not so altogether so far as India is concerned. In many cases Indian prices have been even lower than was justified by world prices and have been out of parity largely on account of local causes. The foremost amongst such causes is the exchange policy of Government deliberately foisted on the country and persisted in at very great sacrifice to the country's resources. In pursuance of this policy and in an attempt to maintain the exchange at the artificial and unnatural level of 1/6d., Government have resorted to deflation on a very heavy scale. They have further depleted the resources of the market by heavy borrowings in the form of Treasury Bills, and thus led to restriction of credit all round. It has been suggested that they have also put considerable pressure on the Imperial Bank from time to time to keep the Bank rate high even where there was no justification, on the ground of the Bank's cash resources They have done everything else in their power to restrict credit and to restrict not only currency with a view to bring about fall of prices, but with a view to maintain the exchange. It is Government's handiwork, which the peasant has to face today, and unbelievable as it appears, there is not the slightest doubt that the deplorable plight of the cultivator can be traced to the various financial measures taken by Government from time to time in the interests of British trade and in the interests of the London money market. The hand that should protect, has been the hand that has been hitting. The benevolent Government, the "Ma-Bap" of the agriculturist is adding to the burden of the latter by seeking to collect revenue.

ALL-ROUND FALL

In all staple produce, such as wheat, cotton, groundnuts, oil seeds, jute, etc., prices have fallen very low, and in some cases it could be demonstrated that the nett price, which the cultivator receives, does not actually pay for the cost of cultivation, much less for his livelihood and maintenance for the period upto the next season of cultivation. When a middleman trader is faced with problem of this kind and when the party, who buys from him, is unwilling to pay a remunerative price, he has the option of passing on the pressure to the party from whom he himself buys. But the cultivator is the last party in the link and he cannot pass on the burden to anybody either in the whole measure or even in part. He can refuse to cultivate, which would mean that he would be himself wiped out. If he started cultivation, he would not have enough to carry himself through the season until his next crops are sold. If it was a certainty that the next crops could be sold at good prices, he might be able to raise money, but it is not certain. Therefore he must either die or reduce his standard of life, which is already at an irreducible minimum. He must pledge everything that he has got, all his present wealth and his future wealth. He must lose his land and his self-respect. He must be pauperised and exterminated in the end.

REMIT REVENUE

The picture is not drawn with a thick brush. It is a plain statement of fact, irrefutable, the visible proof being available to any one, who will have the honesty to step out of his comfortable place in the cities and see for himself. Many forms of relief have been suggested and discussed, and it is very creditable that the Central Cotton Committee should have gone forward with their suggestions to Government of India. The Government of India, slow and lacking in sympathy or touch with the actual people, have, with the usual Civil Service logic, turned down the suggestions of the Central Cotton Committee. It is very creditable that the "Times of India" in a remarkable fit of open-mindedness has indicated the logical remedy for the situation,—the only remedy, which would touch the agriculturist and which will give him visible relief. In the course of a recent editorial article. The "Times of India" has said:

"This resolution carries with it the great weight that must be attached to the opinion of the Cotton Committee, constituted as it is of representatives of all sections interested in cotton from the raw material to the finished article, whether growers or ginners, merchants or spinners, manufacturers or scientists engaged in cotton breeding or in "directing Department of Agriculture." Of course the resolution necessarily raises various questions: To what is the threatened catastrophe due? What remedial measures can be devised to avert it? Will it be possible for Government to do anything at all of a practical nature in the near future? The most that Government itself could be expected to do directly would be to postpone or remit taxation if found necessary, but in the present parlous state of its own finance it could hardly do even this much without first making exhaustive enquiries; for this reason we welcome that part of the Cotton Committee's resolution which offers to Government the co-operation of its Local Sub-Committee. Composed of men who have had a long experience of cotton and who are in close touch with the cotton grower, the Local Sub-Committee will, we trust, be able to suggest practical remedies to cope wth the situation."

COTTON COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION

The rules for the suspension of remission of revenue are the result of bitter experience by the agricultural community and are based on demonstrations of the ravages of famine, etc., and of economic ruin on large scale. The rules have been made for use and have on some occasions been used to the advantage of the agricultural community. The present occasion for the use of rules is somewhat different from the past. In the past when the agricultural community produced food crops only or largely, the contingency, which had to be provided against, was the total or partial failure of production. If the land revenue was taken in kind and as a part of actual production, no need for any suspension or remission would arise when the production was good. But in the present situation even where the production is on the normal basis, the realisation by the farmer is not on the normal basis. All outgoings, viz., land revenue, freight, middlemen's charges up to the stage when the produce is sold in the central market, are on the money basis, and they are fixed and they have not been reduced.

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Gandhi And Tagore.

Dr. Tagore's reported views on Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the Round Table Conference call for a few comments, if only because these views are likely to be made capital of by the enemies of India. We shall assume that Reuter's report of the Poet's letter to "The Spectator" on the subject is accurate We must question Dr. Tagore's authority for his statement that the whole world believes that it would have been worthy of Mahatma Gandhi if he could have accepted the invitation to the Conference even though the conditions were not fully acceptable. Sensible people of the world would rather not hazard an opinion on a point which they have not studied than question Gandhiji's decision, which is shared by millions in India. Dr. Tagore is a great poet but is not famous as a politician. He is a man of thought out would not himself claim to be a man of action, Indeed because he is conscious of his own limitations he says: "I hesitate to doubt Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom. Let me believe in his firmness not my doubts." This is rather a tribute to Gandhiji's attitude than its censure.

Intolerable.

It is no wonder that modernism is being squeezed out of more and more persons in India. Among the latest prominent recruits to the Congress is Mrs. M. E. Cousins, the well-known social worker and educationist of Madras. She finds it "intolerable that the premier political organisation in this country should be declared unlawful". "The right of free association of people", she says, "for non-violent purposes and programme is a fundamental necessity of human expression". She would, therefore, join the Congress, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the Indian people "in their days of persecution and the worst of all ironies, persecution from a Labour Government and through the instrumentality of a sympathetic Viceroy". We wonder what Mrs. Cousins would say to the ban on an innocent institution like the Desha Sewika Sangha, which was designed to carry on and was actually carrying on work other than offering civil disobedience, the work of popularising Swadeshi and prohibition. Such a Sangha of cultured social workers is with one stroke of the pen declared unlawful.

Mr. Andrews' Warning.

Writing in the latest issue of the "New Republic", New York, Mr. C. F. Andrews gives to the American public a picture of the present intense national struggle in India, which will be hardly relished by the Mestons, Thomsons and the number of other "educators" from Britain of American opinion who have laboured hard recently to win it over to a "right perspective". To his own countrymen Mr. Andrews' warning should prove salutary. Analysing the twin forces of Satyagraha and the boycott of all foreign cloth which are the main items in India's non-violent struggle, he says as regards the boycott: "In the long run, it will be mainly by means of this special weapon of economic boycott that the old imperialisms exercised in Asia and Africa will be brought under control by the people of the East". He rightly emphasizes that "the use of this new weapon will make a very great difference to the future of all subject peoples". In India we have as yet only touched merely the fringe of the boycott, but even the little effort made by Nationalist India so far has spelt serious loss to Britain and increase in unemployment to the British worker. Will he be so foolish as to allow himself to be exploited although he has the vote, by his "governing classes" and refuse to insist on securing an honourable understandng between his country and India?

Our Bastilles.

We have not seen the end of intolerable things yet Mr. Manilal Kothari, who was to be released on the 15th inst., on the expiry of his term of imprisonment, was declared released, only to be served, while yet in jail, with a warrant from the Ahmedabad District Magistrate directing him to appear before him to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act of 1915. The warrant directed his release only on his furnishing surety for Rs. 500 and signing a bond for a like amount on his personal recognisance to appear before the District Magistrate. As Mr. Kothari refused to furnish surety and sign a bond as directed, he is, it is said still detained in jail custody. One does not know how long he will continue to remain imprisoned, as every time he is due to be released he may be jailed by a British Indian Magistrate for not showing cause why he should not be prosecuted under the Foreigners' Act. The application of the Foreigners' Act to subjects of Indian States is most unjustifiable. Apart from that even dacoits and murderers are allowed a spell of freedom before they are suspected afresh.

Forward Policy On N. W. Frontier.

:o:

KHAJURI PLAIN OCCUPIED BY INDIAN TROOPS

NEW ROADS CONSTRUCTED.

Government Of India's Comunique About Afridis.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

A communique has been issued by the Foreign and Political Department, recording the progress or events in connection with the Afridi incursions. The communique says that the protective measures announced recently were adopted only under extreme provocation and after the Maliks and elders of the tribes who receive stipends for controlling the irresponsible elements amongst their fellows had shown themselves entirely incapable or discharging tribal obligations.

When called upon to explain the unprovoked attacks on Peshawar in June and August, the Jirgha laid most stress on the grievance which they alleged the tribe had over the recent Shia-Sunni settlement. As Government had chosen to side with enemies of the Afridis in that quarrel, so Afridis had elected to side with the enemies of Govrnment in latter's quarrel with the Congress. Such was their plea.

SHIA-SUNNI QUARREL.

As regards its merits the communique recal's, firstly that the Sunni-Shia quarrel in Tirah was primarily an Orakzai affair in which the Afridis were not originally concerned and only interfered for their own ends; secondly, that Government did not intervene in the dispute until many hundreds of Shia Orakzai refugees had poured into British territory destitute and homeless and thirdly, that Government's intervention took the form of negotiation, not of force, when finally after more than two years of patient negotiations a settlement was effected early in the present year.

UNABLE TO OFFER SECURITY.

That settlement was gladly accepted by the Afridis themselves as releasing them from an awkward entanglement of which they were thoroughly tired. The Chief Commissioner then once more explained to the Jirgha Government's determination to protect their borders and the methods which they had decided to adopt. He asked whether the Afridis had any alternative method to suggest and in reply the Jirga could offer nothing more satisfactory than a bond undertaking not to repeat their incursions.

They were unable to explain what security they could offer for the fulfilment of this bond. The Chief Commissioner then warned them that if troops were molested, retaliation would necessarily follow in such manner as might be thought fit and the Jirga broke up.

KHAJURI PLAIN OCCUPIED.

Negotiations having for the time at any rate failed, no other course remained open but to take such steps as are necessary to give practical effect to the decision. Troops are, therefore, in occupation up to the western end of Khajuri Plain and a fair weather road has been constructed as far as site of their advanced camp which is at position near Miri Khel about 7 miles southwest of Bara Fort.

This road is at present in process of being metalled and the country is being examined to find a suitable alignment for subsidiary roads. Nowhere have the hills been penetrated. Further tribal discussions ensued as a result of which a letter has been received from the leading Maliks and Elders asking for further meeting with Government. Their request has been agreed to and November 17 has been fixed as the date on which discussions will be reopened.—A. P.

REPRESSION WILL NOT CREATE TRADE

Mr. Husseinbhai's Scathing Indictment Of Government Policy

NO DOMINION STATUS WITHOUT CONTROL OVER FINANCES.

Era Of Deficit Budgets Forecasted

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber was held on Saturday afternoon at 3-0 p.m. at the Chamber's Office. Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji the President of the Chamber presiding.

After the speeches of the president and the vice-president Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraj addressing the meeting strongly criticised the financial policy of the Government of India which he held, was responsible for the present depression and which had caused incalculable harm to Indian commerce and industries.

ALL DUE TO RATIO.

The speaker specially criticised the 18d. ratio which he held to be a great blunder but to which the Government had stuck despite the protest of Indian mercantile community. He strongly refuted the charge that the Civil Disobedience movement was responsible for the present depression and said that while the C.D. movement was started only six or eight months ago the depression was there since 1928.

He further criticised the stepmotherly attitude of the Government towards Indian industries and described how the same Government which spent lavishly when the question of increments to higher European officials arose, complained of paucity of funds when money was required for nation building purposes.

FURTHERING CAUSE OF SWADESHI.

Mr. Nandlal Bhuta put many questions regarding the activities of the Chamber regarding the Swadeshi movement.

The president replied that under the constitution he was not allowed to give any off-hand replies. The questions would be sent to the Committee of the chamber and it was bound to give satisfactory replies to those questions. The house that it was the policy of the Chamber to do all that it can to promote Swadeshi industries.

TRIBUTE TO MERCHANT PATRIOTS.

Mr. Bhuta then proposed the following resolution placing on record the services of Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. V. P. Shah.

"This Chamber places on record the services to the commercial community of Mr. Nagindas T. Master, representative of the Chamber on the Senate of the Bombay University, and Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, who have rendered valuable services and have gone to jail in the service of the country."

It was suggested that Mr. D. C. Modi another member of the Chamber who attended the first meeting of the Chamber after his release should be welcomed and the resolution was unanimously accepted.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close.

The following are extracts from the speech made by Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Laljee, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, at the third Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday:—

Besides the world economic depression, there have operated in this country two other factors which cannot be lost sight of. These are the political movement and the economic depression peculiar to the country itself. There is so much action and reaction between the economic forces operating in the rest of the world and those operating in this country, that it is very difficult to draw a line as to where the former ends and the latter begins. The abnormal low depths to which the prices have fallen are due both to the world and national causes.

The policy of "laissez faire" pursued by Government with regard to conditions of agricultural commodities is fraught with disaster not only to agriculturists but to the whole country.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION.

I cannot sympathise with the argument which is started in some quarters that the political situation is responsible for the depression and so Government are helpless about it. A political movement like the one going on in this country does not, and cannot, start without any 'raison detre' whatsoever. It is but a symptom of the disease within and, as Sir Purshotamdas recently remarked in his speech before the East India Cotton Association, it is useless to treat only the symptom so long as the disease within is not treated, properly. It is neither fair nor equitable therefore for Government to come round and say that the political movement is responsible for all our ills at the present time and that they are therefore helpless in the matter.

Th cotton industry was depressed long before the present political movement came on the scheme thanks to the currency and financial policy, and so were several other industries. The political movement in its present form came about as a counsel of despair than otherwise. When one says that this movement was due to counsels of despair, the responsibility lies not so much on the shoulders of political leaders as on the shoulders of Government. Even the fact that the intelligentsia and even the masses of any country should have been led to despair, is an index to the lack of statesmanship and political courage on the part of Government.

FATE OF BUDGETS.

Partly as a result of the economic depression and partly as a result of political disturbance, the finances of both the Central and Provincial Governments, as also Local Authorities, will be greatly dislocated. It is estimated that the Railways will show a deficit of not less than Rs. 7 crores and that each Provincial Government will have also a deficit of about 1½ to 2 crores. There will be also deficits in other main items of the Central Government, and the total deficit in the Central and Provincial Government Budgets may run into the figure of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 crores. The Local authorities like Municipalities and Port Trusts will also show similar deficits. The result will be that there will have to be added taxation to meet these deficits. It will be a stupendous question as to how to raise this additional taxation, specially as the taxable capacity of the people of the country has been long since reached.

The responsibility is all the greater however on the part of Government, as they are in power and are a bigger force than the public.

TRAGEDY OF GUJERAT.

It is may painful dut yto refer here to the agricultural upheaval which is taking place in some of the Talukas of Gujerat. Gujerat is said to be the proverbial "Garden of India", and it is a tragedy that it is the agriculturists of Gujerat who are now in a plight which we are assured by reliable witnesses needs to be seen personally to be realised. It is no small matter that about half the population of these comparatively flourishing Talukas has chosen to undergo thus self-immolation. It rends the hearts of every one of us to see Gujerat peasants leaving oit their farms and their homesteads and choose to live in an adjoining States territory in sheds under all the distress and misery which this involves. Your Committee have addressed Government with regard to this question. I feel quite sure that even if the Land Revenue Code were followed by Government, there would not have been this evacuation on such a large scale. It was the methods of repression and force followed by some of the officials of the districts which has made these agriculturists to undertake all the trials and hardships of this 'Hijrat.' It is this factor in the whole political situation which has ruined us all, whether we take cities like Bombay or the agricultural districts like Gujerat.

REPRESSION WILL NOT CREATE TRADE.

Speaking of the attitude of the British Commercial Community in India, Mr. Lalji observed:—

I have often said previously that force and repression will not be able to create trade. It may be the hallucination of men like Lord Rothermere—men with the so-called policy of iron-hand, but really not businessmen at all—that they can hammer India into being a customer of Great Britain. A much saner and more statesmanlike view was taken by Sir Padamji Sinvala who recently said that if the purchasing capacity of the Indian people were increased from a farthing per head to even a penny per head it will mean increase in the British trade by 500 million pounds. Mr. Snowdon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also said the same thing when the Labour Government came into power. It must be remembered, however, that this increase in the purchasing capacity of the people can be effected only by developing industries and agriculture and giving the control of their affairs in the hands of the people. Without these essential concomitants, all the talk about increasing the purchasing capacity is useless.

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

Before concluding Mr. Lalji quouted from his interview which appeared in the Press his views the King's speech and the Govt. of India Despatch an industry which supplies such an essential article of food like salt.

TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTIC PRISONERS.

In conclusion, I would like to express our regret at the imprisonment of Mr. Veerchand Panachand Shah, a member of this Chamber, and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, our representative on the Senate of the Bombay University and an ex-officio member of the Committee of the Chamber. You all know that these two gentlemen took keen interest in commercial activities and rendered good service to the cause of the country.

BRAILSFORD SUMMONED TO MEERUT.

:o:

Bombay C. I. D. Inspector In Witness-Box

SIMON BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION RECALLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

Meerut.—In the "Conspiracy" Case to-day the cross-examination of Inspector Patvardhan was concluded before the Court rose for the day.

Questioned by Mr. Sinha Patvardhan stated that the Search of Spratt's room in September 1927 at Bombay was in connection with the proscribed book "India and China." Accused Mirajkars' house was searched for similar reasons. After the search witness handed over to the Deputy Commissioner all the article recovered from the place. Witness did not know what was done with these articles subsequently.

SIMON DEMONSTRATION.

Re-examined by junior prosecution counsel witness stated that he was sure of having seen the accused Alve in the Simon Commission Boycott demonstration. This is why witness did not make any enquiries as to whether the accused was in Bombay then.

Witness seized only such papers as he thought might be connected with the book "India and China". Witness left C. I. D. office in July 1929 and since then he had not been in touch with the records of that office.

It is understood though Sessions Judge has summoned Mr. Brailsford to appear as a defence witness on 20-11-30.

NAVAJIVAN PRESS REMOVED TO POLICE LINES.

:o:

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Printing materials from the Navajivan Press are being removed by Government to the City Police lines, the owner of the premises having given a notice to Government demanding rent for the period during which they have been in possession of the premises.—A.P.

THE FIRST PRE-REQUISITE

No Dominion Status Without Financial Control.

Then Mr. Behram N. Karanjia Vice President made a brief survey of the situation. In the course of his address he said:—

It is but a truism to say that the fundamental problem of India, whether you call it political or economic, is the poverty of the masses. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the population is agricultural, and the Land Revenue system presses so harshly upon them that we are justified in saying that the real producers are overtaxed. I shall only give one instance to show how the natural wealth of the country is recklessly thrown away to foreign industrialists and the indigenous interests are ignored. The foreign countries are never recklessly generous with their mining and forest concessions, all of which are generally reserved for their nationals. Here on the contrary, many of our rich mining concessions are given over to foreigners who are now, curiously enough and paradoxically, raising the cry of equality of status with Indian traders and industrialists. The boot has been really on the other leg. While the political constitution of the country is in the melting pot it would not be inappropriate for businessmen like ourselves to insist that the sine qua non of any self-government should be to hand over the control of finances in the hands of Indians. I am not an authority to speak about the Army as I am not a military expert, but with regard to this department of the Government of India, I can say that looking to the manner and method in which the finances of the country have been run and managed for the last 10 or 12 years, I do not think an Indian Finance Member or any Legislative Assembly with full financial control vested in them, will conduct the financial administration in a worse manner than has been the case with the Finance Department of the Government of India entrenched behind its rights and privileges. Quite a sufficient muddle has been made of the country's finances and the advice of the representatives of the people and the warnings given by them have been treated with indifference and neglect. It is high time, therefore, that the financial control should be vested in Indians. This is the first prerequisite of any self-government worth the name. Whether you call it Dominion Status or self-respecting status or by any other name and unless this financial control is in the hands of Indians the constitution will be but a continuation of the present one when the real power is exercised by the permanent bureaucracy and part of harlequine.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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SURAT LIQUOR PICKETERS ASSAULTED.

:o:

Alleged Beating Of Boys

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSION

SURAT, November 15.

Clash occurred this evening between members of a procession and Pathan watchmen of a toddy booth near the City Gymkhana ground on the other side of the Railway Station as a result of which a Pathan watchman was severely injured and a women processionists are also understood to have been injured by stones.

It is understood that the procession consisting of about 50 including dozen women and some boys which started from Navyug Maidan to picket toddy shops was stopped by two Pathan watchmen and Parsi owner of the toddy shop and they were refused admission to the compound of the booth.

BOYS ASSAULTED

Boys in the procession tried to enter the compound whereupon one of the watchmen is alleged to have beaten the boys with a lathi. Immediately some Mahomedans and railway coolies who happened to be there caught hold of the Pathan but the other Pathan came to the rescue of his comrade and it is alleged he threw stones at the processionists.

He was thereupon set upon and was severely beaten. This information was immediately communicated to the City Police Station and Inspector Roshanbeg and Sub-Inspectors Malik and Pathak with a posse of policemen hastened to the spot but the procession had been dispersed before they reached the spot. The injured pathan was immediately removed to hospital.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

:o:

MADRAS, November 15.

The Tenth Session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held in Madras City on the 30th and 31st December 1930 under the presidency of Diwan Chamanlal, Member, Royal Commission on Labour.—A. P.

DEVASTATING CYCLONE IN KYAUKPU

:o:

Houses Damaged And Food Scarce.

RANGOON, November 15.

Latest official report about cyclone at Kyaukpyu states that all houses in the town have been badly damaged and none is habitable but no lives have been lost. Food is stated to be scarce and rice has been shipped from Akyab for the immediate needs of the people in the affected area.

Extensive damage has been done to Government buildings. Jail building has totally collapsed and a hospital and Government residential quarters have been damaged but not actually destroyed. Jetty has been seriously damaged.

Telegraphic communication is still impossible. It is also reported that storm has done considerable damage to paddy crop in Cheduba and Ramree Islands. The Superintending Engineer and medical officer are leaving for Kyaukpyu to-morrow.—A. P.

"AS DEAD AS TUTANKHAMEN"

Mr K. M. Munshi "On R. T. C."

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi states as follows:—

The speeches made at the opening of the Round Table Conference clearly show, if need were, that the Congress position is the only one possible to any one who has the dignity and interests of the country at heart. The British politicians still believe that India is a gullible child whom they can win over by a few meliflious and vague phrases containing pious hopes. The worn-out Indian politicians who have betrayed the nation by attending the Conference are just the men who will encourage this belief. Some Indians, of large faith and little sense, expected great things out of the opening addresses. They did not know that the Round Table Conference is as dead as Tutankhamen, and nothing said or done there is likely to affect the course of Indian politics.

The Government of India despatch is an Irwin edition of the Simon Report, offering one more semblance of representative institutions instead of real transfer of power. It has definitely exposed the Viceroy's repeated claim of being a friend of India. As was expected, it proves that Indian officialdom is out of touch with the situation; that it has no insight, no perspective and no statesmanship; that, like the Bourbon, he never learns and never forgets anything. So long as he bars the way of friendliness between Britain and India, the present struggle will go on.

"FEEDING ON HUSBAND'S MONEY FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM."

Mrs. Kale Describes Her Occupation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Kale, 10th Dictator, C. P. Marathi "War Council" was tried by Mr. Izuddin Ahmed, Magistrate, First Class, in the jail premises yesterday. The trial commenced at 2 p.m and lasted for 3 hours. Many prominent citizens were present to witness the trial. Mrs. Kale was all along cheerful and faced the trial unconcernedly. She was charged with abetting molestation to voters—caused by accused No. 2, 3 and 4 (Prabhaker, Shanker and Anna of Vanar-Sena) between 8 and 10-30 a.m. On Monday, the 10th instant Mrs. Kale gave her caste as Indian. Her occupation was to feed on husband's money for delivering country from foreign yoke. (Laughter in Court.) Two Police Sub-Inspectors gave evidence against her after which the charge was framed.

Questioned by Magistrate, Mrs. Kale and 3 others refused to lead any defence whereupon the Magistrate proceeded to write judgment. After half an hour the judgment was delivered.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate remarks as follows:

'Mrs. Kale and the 3 others accused have refused to take part in the trial and in keeping with this attitude declined to lead defence. I have thus been forced to rely on th solitary evidence of the Police Inspector. He swears that Mrs. Kale was present at the booth when picketting was going on and I have no reason to doubt him.

Mr. S. G. Deopujari and six others have submitted an application stating that Mrs. Kale was not picketting when she was arrested and that they are ready to give evidence before the Court to this effect. Under Section 540 Cr. Pro. Code, the Magistrate is empowered to call for independent evidence to clear any doubtful points. I have no doubt about the evidence and I find no reason to call for such evidence."

Mrs. Kale was then awarded four months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in the alternative one month's simple imprisonment. She received the sentence calmly.

LIQUOR SHOP KEEPER SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Picketing In Ahmedabad

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court recently rejected the application for admission of appeal filed by Jahanbux Darasha Desai against the order of Mr. C. N. Joshi, the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad who had convicted him under Sections 504 and 352 of the I. P. C., and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge, i.e., Rs. 100 in all, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month for each offence. The accused was also bound over to keep the peace for 6 months, in the sum of Rs. 200 with one security for the like amount and the same period.

The accused is the keeper of a liquor shop at Khas Bazar in Ahmedabad. On 27th April last at about 5 p.m. the complainant Manilal Vadilal while proceeding on his way home, noticed some volunteers posted near the accused's liquor shop in the Hope Market. The complainant who had a Gandhi cap on stopped at the shop out of curiosity whereupon the accused abused him using vile and filthy language, and asked him to walk off. The complainant then went nearer the accused and asked his name. The accused, however, asked one "Thakarda" to assault the complainant who, however, left the place before the man could do so. The complainant approached a constable on duty, who refused to do anything.

The accused denied the charge, pleading 'alibi'. But on the evidence of complainant's witnesses, the Magistrate convicted him for insult and abetment of assault, and sentenced him as above. Commenting on the conduct of the accused, the Magistrate observed that "he had insulted and roughly treated a respectable citizen for which he ought to be ashamed. His conduct deserves an exemplary punishment. The wanton nature of his act bespeaks his mentality, and it was clearly such as to cause a breach of the peace and so in the interest of law and order the preventive measures were necessary."

The accused's petition to the High Court for admission of appeal was summarily rejected by their Lordships.

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SJT. RAMNARAYAN PATHAK AGAIN JAILED.

VIRAMGAM, Nov. 12.

Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak, ex-Professor of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, who was arrested at Dalod in the Viramgam taluka on the charge of delivering a speech for asking people to withhold revenue dues, was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, four weeks' more.

Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi, who was arrested at Jivapara in the Viramgam Taluka for the same offence, was sentenced to suffer a similar term of imprisonment.

Six other volunteers, who received various terms of imprisonment, are Sjts. Sreejmal, Amritlal Hargovind, Kakubhai Dayaram, Ratilal Amrilal Amritlal Ranchhoddas and Isvarlal Bhudar.

EXTTENSIVE DELHI SEARCHES

"Eight Day's Interlude" Seized

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14

In addition to searches made this afternoon at the offices of the "Hindustan Times" and Jawahar press police simultaneously searched the "Tej" Office, Mahila Ashram (Ladies Congress Committee) and residences of Mr. J. N. Sahani, Editor, and Mr. K. D. Kohli, Manager of the "Hindustan Times" in connection with the pamphlet entitled "Eight days interlude" published from Jawahar Day to be celebrated on 16 November.

Nine thousand copies of the same which were in the course of preparation were recovered from the Jawahar Press. They along with type and other materials were removed by police. Nothing incriminating, however, was obtained from any other place. Police also searched the District Congress Committee and took away a motor car.

Police arrested Kharag Bahadur Singh at the railway station and recovered from him four thousand copies of the pamphlet, "Eight Days Interlude."—A. P.

Paul Froehlich.

—:o:—

A German Who Stood Up For India.

(By Abdul Hamid).

The name of Paul Froehlich has been associated for many years with the International Working Class movement and the Communist International. For years he had been one of the prominent leaders of the Communist movement in Germany and has been a communist member of the Reichstag (German Parliament).

Mr. Paul Froehlich is a historian and a gifted speaker and has commanded huge audience all over Europe.

INDIA'S FRIEND

In May last, he raised the question of India in the Reichstag and

Paul Frohlich, Member of the German Reichstag.

exposed the so-called support of the Social Democrats to the Indian freedom movement. It was he who in the Reichstag, criticised the conduct of the militant Volunteer Corps of the S. P. D. and the German Police who made unwarranted assault on a number of Indians who had organised a demonstration against MacDonald's Government

MR. V. J. PATEL

—:o:—

His Treatment, A Scandal

The "Tribune" writes:—

Mr. V. J. Patel's health has been steadily deteriorating during the last month; and the latest news from Ambala shows that, in addition to piles and hernia from which he had been suffering, he has now developed some abdominal trouble. As a result of these ailments, Mr. Patel is reported to have lost heavily in weight, which must be regarded as a serious matter for a man of his age. There can be no manner of doubt that the jail officials are not treating him as a man of his eminent position ought to be treated. The manner in which he was recently insulted in gaol by a high Government official indicates the official mentality towards him; and it is not a matter for surprise that subordinate jail officials, who generally take their cue from what they believe to be the attitude of their official superiors, are reported to be inclined to make his stay in prison as unpleasant, as they can possibly make it. It is stated that he has not been permitted to have any interviews, that his letters are not delivered to him, that no proper arrangements have been made for his food and that even the housing accommodation allowed to him is not satisfactory. Having regard to the illustrious position which Mr. Patel occupies in the public life of the country and to the eminent official position which he held until recently as President of the highest legislature in India, the manner in which he is being treated in gaol is nothing short of a scandal. He has been imprisoned for what must be regarded as no more than a technical offence; and in view of his failing health, it is the clear duty of the Government to order his release before his health completely breaks down. Considerations of humanity, no less than those of expediency, demand that this should be done without further loss of time.

REMIT LAND REVENUE.

—:o:—

Continued from page 6.

The Central Cotton Committee suggested reduction in middlemen's charges, in ginning charges and in freight, and they have further suggested larger finance to the traders to enable them to offer better prices to the cultivators. The fixed monetary charges not having been reduced, the cultivator, offering for his produce on the basis of the residual, is the party that suffers. Everbody else transfers the reduction to him wherever it is possible, and it is possible, in most cases, where the fall of prices is not sudden and where it occurs before the crops have been sold out. The cultivator's own expenses, however small they appear to the city dweller, also involve the expenditure of money and have not come down. The result is that between two terrible blades of the scissors, the cultivator is being clipped to death. The party to whom he can look for direct relief, is the tax-payer, i.e., the Government and he is entitled to this relief under the suspension and remission of rules, which should be interpreted as applicable not only when production has failed, but when the realisation is low, the existence and stand of life of the cultivator should come before the needs of public finance, and it would be common humanity in Government to forego the revenue rather than see the cultivator absolutely, ruined.

DRIVING TO EXTREME ACTION.

That the suspension in the first instance and the remission ultimately of revenue, may not give all the relief, which the cultivator is entitled to, or finds it necessary does not mean that such relief as can be given should be withheld. If Government do not take any such action, they will be driving the cultivator, much against his own political conviction, into the hands of the non-co-operators, who suggest no taxation. The cultivator has not got the wherewithal to pay the taxes. A demonstration of force is perfectly arbitrary, where there is real economic distress.

The cultivator is entitled to relief at the hands of Government, because land revenue is fixed not on the basis of the lowest realisation by the farmer, but on the basis of a normal realisation of a normal year by the cultivator. It is notorious that settlements are the result of averages of many kinds, and these averages, while justified as a practical method of arriving at finality, lead sometimes to an anti-climax. Such an anti-climax has been reached now. If Government insist on full revenue collection this year, the position is the same as the position of the man, who, in order to cross a lake, carefully calculated the average depth, which came to 4-1/2 feet, and who, on the strength of his average, walked into the lake and was drowned. It is no consolation to the farmer to be told that in the matter of his settlement hereafter, the low realisation of this year will be considered. Such consideration if extended to him if he is at all in existence, would be, like the behaviour of the man, who wants his horse to live on less food and ultimately on no food, and who finds to his dismay that the horse was dead. Government must give up this year if they have any decency and any humanity, revenue collections from those agriculturists, who are not in a position to pay. If Government had any consistency about them, they will find that such a demand is in perfect accord with their previous declarations and that it forms the basic principles on which their suspension and remission rules are framed.

A STITCH IN TIME.

It is not a question whether the land revenue demands of Government are high or low. Nor is it a theoretical question whether the principles, on which land revenue demands are based, are correct or incorrect. It is an immediate and practical situation to be dealt with in the only manner in which it could be dealt with. The sacrifice of Government revenue this year would really be on the principle of "a stitch in time saves nine." Government revenue is bound to suffer over an average of the next three or four years including this year, but it would on the whole suffer less, and the inconvenience and privation to the cultivator would be much reduced if they had the good sense to offer this form of sympathy and assistance to the cultivator before it is too late. Governments in other countries in the world have under a similar situation stepped forward and done heroic things. There has been the famous scheme in Brazil, and there was the Cotton Board in the United States, who purchased cotton to be stored. The Governments of Canada and Australia are moving heaven and earth to protect their weak cultivators and many cases could be found in contemporary history where national Governments have immediately responded to the visible distress of the community. In India it must be said that the Government is not national. It has not only monopolised power, but it claims monopoly of wisdom and as soon as any constructive or workable suggestion from the non-official quarter is put, the mighty genius of the Civil Service finds out little loopholes, saying that either it is too premature or too late. On the present occasion the excuse, which they are going to use, is that such a method would be playing into the hands of the Congress. On this reasoning, evidently, Government would rather see the ruin of the agriculturists than appear even for once on the same side of the river as the Congress.

IN THEIR OWN INTEREST.

Over a period of time occasions arise when a Government has the option of doing the right thing, or of missing it. In India Government have generally missed the occasion because of their pompous insularity and superior pigheadedness. Government officials cannot think except on political lines and every time a suggestion is made, they smell a political rat. The prestige-mongers can only appreciate the sycophant and will not listen to sound advice. The suggestion, which is made here for an immediate application of the suspension and remission rules throughout India, is not only in the larger interests of Government themselves, but even politically would be a measure that will strengthen the hands of Government rather than of the non-co-operator. Unless they have lost their head and think that they can hold India with 'lathi' and bullets, they would realise that it is the sympathy, gratitude and consent of the large mass of the agriculturists, which is the real foundation of British rule.

IF THERE IS A WILL...

The measure of relief to be given to the agriculturists in ryotwari tracts is there. In other tracts the relief should be given on condition that the ultimate cultivator receives the same percentage from the middle holders as the percentage, which Government lets off from their revenue demand. Even where Government do not agree to complete remission, there would be many cases amongst the cultivators deserving of complete remission, and a scheme could be devised, by which those cases would receive consideration. There is nothing, therefore, impracticable in the programme indicated here if there was a will and the best minds of the community would make themselves available to Government for carrying out this scheme. When there is a physical disaster such as floods, it is not unusual for Government to start Viceroy's and Governor's Funds and to requisition the assistance of every good citizen towards such humane objects. Is the distress in agricultural districts to-day less acute than the distress for which these foreign rulers have come forward as the the friend of the masses? If these self-appointed trustees realise even a fraction of the seriousness of their obligation, they would not hesitate in putting the matter right. It is the duty of every man in India, who has the wherewithal for his existence for the next few months either in his hand, or reasonably assured, to think of the plight of the agriculturist and to use every means in his power, direct and indirect, to get him relief, which is much needed. Short of the distribution of dole in cash, which is not possible and which would be most difficult to administer, the only alternative is for Government to forego their revenue demands, to make a liberal application of the suspension rules and to examine closely those cases that deserve complete remission.

BOMBAY BURMAH'S BUMPER DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., held on 12th November 1930 it was resolved to recommend the following dividend:—

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AGRA.—The Indian States Bank of Agra has opened a branch in Ajmere the opening ceremony of which was performed in the presence of the aristocracy of Ajmere by Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda who said that the bank had come into existence at a very opportune time.—A. P.

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CUTTACK LADY "DICTATOR" SENTENCED.

Sjt. Roma Devi Gets 4 Months' Simple Imprisonment

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTAK, Nov. 12.

Complete Hartal as observed on the 9th instant on account of the arrests of Congress Dictator Sja. Roma Devi. A mammoth meeting was held in the same evening on the Kathjori sands under the presidentship of Srimati Vinapani Devi speeches were delivered eulogising the qualities of the incarcerated leader and calling upon the people to give effect to the last message of Roma Devi that there should not be found a yard of foreign cloth in the country.

Sja. Roma Devi was tried by Mr. M A. Ahad, the S. D. O. of Cuttack on the 10th inst. He refused her son and brother-in-law and brother permission to watch the trial of Sja. Roma Devi. He had issued such strict orders that even advocates and pleaders were not allowed to enter his court. Constables with regulation lathis were posted outside. In reply to this conduct of the magistrate and to condemn it publicly a young Satyagrahi began to address the crowd which had gathered in front of the court. The magistrate ordered the police to remove the young man; but no sooner was he removed than another took his place.

This second speaker was also arrested after a few minutes and then a third started haranguing the people amidst deafening cries of Bandemataram and Inquilab Zindabad, etc. The two young men who had been meanwhile put in the Court lock-up appeared at the window and stopped the third speaker and addressed the people themselves from behind the iron bars. This brought the D. S. P. on the scene, who threatened to arrest everybody shouting Gandhiki-jai. He even actually arrested nine persons for shouting but as that only made the rest shout all the more, he withdrew helplessly. In the meantime the magistrate had finished the trial and Sja. Roma Devi came out of the court room to be cheered by the crowd. She greeted them all with a cheerful and cordial Namaskars. She had refused to take any part in the proceedings of the court and was sentenced to 4 months' S. I. under the Picketing Ordinance. She was put in class 'A'. She will be tried again on the 11th instant jointly with Pandit Prankrushna Parihari and Sj. Nityananda Kanango under sec. 157 I.P.C. by the same magistrate. The eleven persons including the two Satyagrahi speakers, arrested outside the court were all released by the police after the magistrate left the court.

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NOT ONLY DIARCHY BUT TRIARCHY

Provincial Propasals Even Narrower Than Simon's

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ANALYSES THE DESPATCH AND SHOWS WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

The publication of the reforms despatch this morning has produced a curious mixture of opinion in official and non-official circles for the contents of the despatch were not known even to the higher officials outside the circle of framers and signatories to the despatch. There is a consensus of opinion here that the despatch while attempting a great deal of uniformity in the language employed is a combination of many minds thinking in totally different directions.

THE "RARE IRWIN TOUCH".

Perhaps to the outside observer the rare Irwin touch will be more distinguishable than the rest but the fact of the matter is that this diffuse authorship of the despatch and conflict of mind is its weakest point. The assurance that the day has passed when British could govern without the consent of the governed, that partnership must now give place to subordination and that the reforms not to be given bear the first impress of Dominion Status are all coined by Lord Irwin. But general opinion in non-official circles is that the body of the despatch does not reflect even these theories. It is further apparent that the main scheme of partnership in the Central Government has been evolved by the Viceroy and official and non-official opinion is equally critical.

NOT ONLY DYARCHY BUT TRIARCHY.

The die-hard official says that the proposed constitution of the Assembly and of the Executive Council is based so much on the excessive flow of the honey and milk of goodwill that its is not attainable and that the machine cannot, therefore, work without being thrown entirely on official members in the Cabinet. The non-official element on the other hand believes that the partnership proposed is entirely illusory that it attempts not dyarchy but triarchy and even that informally and that in fact the Central Government will own no responsibility at all to the Assembly. That this belated attempt to win votes for Government by roping into the Government of India Cabinet some elected members might have served some purpose in 1920 but is entirely out of date to-day and will deceive nobody.

ABOLISHING SECRETARY OF STATE COUNCIL.

The only two directions in which the despatch is considered progressive are, firstly, its admirable chapter supporting direct election to the Assembly and secondly, its attempt to weave round the Government of India a distinct individuality after abolishing the Secretary of State Council and specifying his powers of control. As regards the individual members it is learnt that the member who profounds the scheme for partial self-Government after excluding the Army is Sir Joseph Bhore while the solitary view urged in favour of residuary powers being defined from now and that to lie with the Province is that of Sir Fazli Hussain.

The whole chapter on finance is contributed by Sir George Schuster who apparently had his way with only this much modification that he allowed his colleagues to modify his permanent opposition to transfer of finance by agreeing to its transfer at some distant date after the conditions precedent to its transfer are agreed to, which means that he has cleverly told the world in a state document that if and when India becomes Swaraj governed her word must not be taken at as its face value nor her sense of moral obligation placed anywhere near those who have run her finance during the British regime.

VANTAGE FOR BRITISH.

Sir George Rainy's hand is definite in supporting Anglo-Indians against Indians and in ensuring a permanent position of vantage for British businessmen in India. Where the Home Department, has I am told, functioned strongly is in watering down the Simon Scheme for the Provinces. While throughout the Simon Report ran a note of hostility, the report nevertheless was written not by the I.C.S., but by men accustomed to representative institutions so that to that extent it propounded a system of responsible institutions.

NARROWER THAN EVEN SIMON PROPOSALS.

To institutions in the Provinces it conceded an elementary basis but the Government Despatch has in the matter of franchise generally and for women in particular and in the matter of Depressed classes and landholders and communal representation entirely gone back on the Simon Scheme thereby vitiating even this sphere. The only advance is in the matter of frontier reforms with a view to propitiate Muslim supporters. Thus while despatch tries throughout to strike a note of sympathy. It is the note of men with narrow vision and the Provinvial proposals of the Simon Commission were in effect more broadbased than those in the despatch and that the Simon Scheme for exclusion of Indian Control in the Central Government was honest while Irwin Government's attempt to secure votes in the Assembly is considered definitely poisonous to the development of party system in India.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

There is attempt made in some liberally inclined official circles here to lay undue emphasis on the fact that while the Simon Report rigorously excluded the term Dominion Status the Government of India Despatch mentions it consistently. But against this non-official circles mention that the fact that at the Guildhall Dinner, Premier MacDonald deliberately mentioned for India the ideal of Self-Government and not Dominion Self-Government and further that the King has gone back on his commitment to the grant of Swaraj by omitting to use this word in his speech, are indications of the way the wind is blowing. In fact, I am told, there was a considerable debate here as to whether the King's speech should reiterate the grant of Swaraj as a pledge and that as usual, European members joined hands with Sir Fazli Hussain in opposing it. By a majority. The Muslim members opposition of course was because this was a Sanskrit word and therefore like a red rag to a bull while European members opposed it because its interpretation includes independence. Thus today has burst the Irwin bubble

dummy with no supervision or control over the Executive.

CURIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTURE.

While every section of political opinion was hoping for responsible Government, the Government has come forward with a camouflage of a part of the Government being responsive to the Legislature, but the whole of the Government being responsible to the Parliament. One searches in vain for any analogy in any known constitution in which this theory of responsiveness from responsibility is made the basis of constitutional relation between the Executive and Legislature. Even the worst autocracy in the world will be loathe to claim that it is not responsive to public opinion or to duly constituted deliberative bodies. The position of a person appointed to the Executive from among the elected members of the Legislature in the scheme propounded by the Government of India is not one that can be envied and it is doubtful if any self-respecting Indian would care to occupy that position. He is to be appointed by the Governor General to be his adviser and hold office at his pleasure. He cannot insist on a bill being put through the Legislature, even if he feels that he has behind him the majority of the Legislature, if only official members are able to persuade the Governor General that the proposals are inconsistent with some item of Parliamentary responsibility. His only option then is either to meekly submit to the dictates of official members and Governor General and stick to his office, or to resign.

BUREAUCRACY AS GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Indeed, official members are to be a sort of guardian angels of Parliament's responsibility in India. The Legislature has no power to pass a vote of 'no-confidence,' against these members. It cannot censure them. Their salary is non-votable, and even if a legislative measure initiated by the elected councillors is rejected by the Legislature, it does not necessarily entail the loss of their office. The only first impress of Dominion Status is that he is to hold an office of precarious tenure at the sweet pleasure of the Governor General. The substratum of change introduced in the central Government is that an elected member of the Legislature may be appointed to the place and that he is to act as a kind of chief whip in securing support for the Government which is solely responsible to the British Parliament, whose policy must necessarily be dictated by the British interests. Wherein is the difference between the Simon Scheme and the Despatch of the Government of India by a sympathetic Viceroy lies, one fails to see.

FINANCE, A CLOSE PRESERVE.

Even this new dispensation of "responsiveness" is not to extend in regard to the chief and vital departments of the Government. The Government in their despatch are frank enough to admit that the whole Governmental structure hinges on the finances. They recognise that there is a growing and real feeling in the country (whether according to them justifiable or not) that the financial and commercial policy of the Indian Government is being dictated not by consideration for Indian interest, but by Whitehall in the interests of Englishmen. And yet the structure of the Government of India must continue as it is, the responsibility for financial and commercial policy should continue to reside in Parliament, the main main reason for finance not being transferred is, that this country is mortgaged to the hilt to Britain, the army expenditure and Home charges being the main items of indebtedness and that there can be no redemption for this country until India is in a position to offer a substantial security to cover her indebtedness. They refer to the proposals of one of their colleagues that there is no insuperable impediments to transfer finance to popular ministers responsible to the Legislature with certain safe-guards. But without combating these proposals, the Government slurs over it, stating that they would be prepared to consider the proposals, if Indian opinion is favourable to all parts of the scheme.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF IT!

In regard to law and order, while they have no objection to transfer in the provinces, they see no incompatibility in an irresponsible executive at the Centre, exercising supervision and control over a responsible executive in the provinces. While the Government contemplate at some future or distant date the transfer of these departments of Finance and Law and Order, subject to special safeguards, they do not envisage even the possibility of at any time in sight, the army passing under the control of Indian administrators or to a responsible Executive. In fact, in the passage in which they refer to the Simon proposal to disconnect army from the Government of India as a "premature decision," they seem to suggest that dissociation of the army from the Government of India would be a necessary consequence of the evolution of responsible Government, and that the reason why the Government do not adopt the Simon proposals is only because, no responsibility being now introduced at the centre, such dissociation is at present unnecessary.

DOMINION STATUS WITHOUT NATIONAL ARMY.

The only difference between the Simon Report and the Government of India despatch is that, whereas he would dissociate the army from the Government of India even at present, the Government of India are evidently for postponing till some responsibility is introduced at the centre. Therefore far from the growth of a national army and ability to defend ourselves being a necessary adjunct to self-Government the evolution of self-Government in India is evidently to be followed up by the army being removed from national control. One could at least understand the Government of India following up the proposals of one of their number, namely of setting up a unitary Government completely responsible to the Legislature, with army being temporarily placed under the Governor General. If special statutory safeguards were made for the Indianisation of the army within a definite and short period, and at the end of the period the army were to be placed under a responsible executive, possibly, Indian opinion could be induced seriously to consider such proposals. But as I said, the whole proposals are permeated by a spirit of distrust and of British superiority complex.

GOVT. DESPATCH BREAKS ALL CONSTITUTIONAL PRECEDENTS

:o:

Executive Councillors To Play Role Of Govt. Whips.

EVOLUTION OF DOMINION STATUS WITHOUT NATIONAL ARMY

Irwinism Unmasked: More Reactionary Than Simon Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The proposals contained in the Government of India's despatch are so much permeated by the spirit of distrust and of British "superiority complex" that a well-known Moderate politician well versed in constitutional law has subjected the scheme to a severe analysis and rejected it as worse than Simon scheme.

He says: "The pivot of any constitutional structure is the central Government and in regard to this, the proposal of the Government of India are merely a repetition of those of Sir John Simon interspersed with few phrases and sentiments intended possibly to soothe Indian feelings. While India was looking forward to partnership in the Commonwealth of Nations, as an equal member with Great Britain and the Dominions, the principle underlying the scheme is a so-called partnership between the Parliament and the Indian Legislature in which Parliament is to have supreme voice as the dominant partner, the other so-called partner being a

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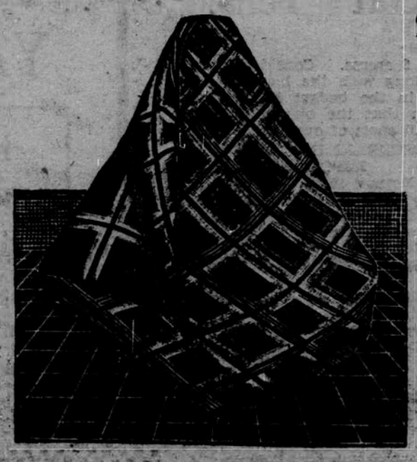
POONA Rugs, 75% wool and 25% cotton Check pattern heavy double faced 60" × 98" Rs. 6-8.



CAMEL HAIR Rugs, 60" × 98" silk border. Rs. 15-8.

BANGALORE Rugs all wool very best quality, check pattern double faced 60" × 98" Rs. 12-8.

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Khaki military pattern .. Rs. 10/

All wool double faced check lined Fawn, Gray, & Navy Blue Rs. 13/- to Rs. 20/-.

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K.C. MARROTT (The Largest Importers)

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LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

2 CRORES DECLINE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

How The Boycott Tells.

The total gross Indian Sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) for the month of October 1930 as issued by the department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, India, is Rs. 3,72,21,000 against Rs. 4,43,61,000 for the same month of 1929 and Rs. 4,54,75,000 for October 1928. The total revenue for the seven months ending October 1930 is Rs. 27,19,12,000 as against Rs. 29,25,43,000 for the same period of 1929 and Rs. 28,08,27,000 for the first seven months in 1928. The total actual revenue for twelve months from March to April 1928-29 was Rs. 50,16,88,000 and in 1929-30 it amounted to Rs. 52,03,35,000 the Budget estimate for 1930-31 is Rs. 55,48,60,000. Judging these figures with the past year, so far the loss amounts to Rs. 2 crores. Considering this loss along with the increase provided in the budget it appears certain that the budget estimate will fall short of over Rs. 5 crores.

DECREASE IN COTTON IMPORTS.

The Boycott movement is telling heavily on the revenue the total decrease in the revenue against imports of cotton piece goods is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Revenue.	Rs.
October 1930	18,90
October 1929	41,20
October 1928	52,52
April to October 1930	2,59,99
April to October 1929	3,31,48
April to October 1928	3,52,47
Yearly revenue 1928-29	6,04,48
Yearly revenue 1929-30	5,83,64
Budget estimates 1930-31	7,20,00

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should Be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Sir Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

GOVT. GRANTS TO BROACH SCHOOL BOARD WITHHELD

Because Teachers And Pupils Took Part In Political Activities

The Director of Information writes:—

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states.—

"The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are satisfied that the School Board of the Broach Municipality have deliberately failed to observe the orders issued in Government Resolution, dated the 26th June 1930, and have made use of their position to encourage the staff and the school children under their jurisdiction, to take part in political demonstrations and activities directed against Government.

They are also satisfied that the influence of the Administrative Officer of the School Board has been far from wholesome and that he is not fit to be entrusted with the duties pertaining to that post. They are accordingly pleased to direct.—

(1) that no further grant should be paid whilst the present school board is in office; and

(2) that after the new school board has been appointed payment of all educational grants, including the second instalment of the grant payable during the current year, should be withheld until

(i) Both the local authority and the school board undertake faithfully to carry out the policy laid down in Government Resolution, dated the 26th June 1930, and in particular to see that the staffs and pupils of schools under their management are not encouraged to take part in political demonstrations and that the regular course of studies is not interrupted for political or other reasons unconnected with normal educational practice; and

(ii) the present Administrative Officer is removed and a fresh Administrative Officer appointed under thee provisions of section 9 (1) of the Bombay Education Act, 1923."

INDIAN PRINCES' FEDERAL SCHEME

R. T. C. To Be Adjourned To May Next ?

THREE SUB-COMMITTEES TO PEREGRNATE

The London correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" writes in a despatch to his paper dated October 29.

Indian Princes are losing no time in framing proposals for the Round Table Conference and a the result of a series of meetings they have outlined a scheme which will be worked out in greater detail before the Conference meets and discussed with representative of Britain and India. A meeting was held yesterday at which all the Dewans, or Prime Ministers of the Indian Princes, were present, and the following tentative plan was worked out.

First, full provincial autonomy; second, a responsible central Government; third, a central federal council composed of the representatives of the Princes and British India; fourth, the allocation by statute of all Indian and provincial concerns; fifth, a federal council empowered to deal with all disputes between the states and British India which would be of an unjuridical nature; sixth; a supreme court which could be the final authority in the interpretation of treaties, etc., of a juridical character; seventh, an all-India cabinet with Indian ministers holding all portfolios but in which, during the transitional period, the Viceroy is to retain a veto.

BARODA LEADS COMPROMISE

This compromise on the part of the Princes between their desire to preserve independence and the desire of British Indians for a supreme central government, is said to be due to the efforts of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who told the Princes plainly that they had to march with the times and recognise the growth of democracy or lose their jobs. He is said to be willing, like the petty German monarchs, to give up his royal privileges if that is necessary to secure a United India.

NO INCONVENIENT DISCUSSION.

It has now been agreed that no subject of interest to India will be barred from discussion. It was assumed at first that such matters as India's share in the public debt would be barred, but it is now stated that this may be discussed and even a demand for the complete independence of India may be brought forward if anyone wishes. In the absence of representatives of the Congress party, however, this is not expected.

It is believed that the dispatch of the Government of India outlined in "The Tribune" two weeks ago will be published within the next few days and thrown open for full discussion before the Conference meets.

MEET IN MAY AGAIN.

It was reported today among the Indian delegates that it is likely that the conference, after accomplishing its preliminary work, may adjourn until next May or June. The course of events foreseen is the appointment of a committee to settle the federal constitution with three sub-committees on relations between the Princes, all Hindu-Moslem troubles and the future control of finances.

EFFORT TO SECURE CONGRESS CO-OPERATION.

When these committees have reported, an effort will be made to frame a draft of the Constitution in outline and an adjournment will be taken until the early summer when the climate in England is more suitable for Indians. This is the formal reason, but the real reason is that the Indian Congress is due to meet in May and if it is satisfied with the offer from the British it may decide to come into an adjourned meeting of the Conference.

Amraoti Woman Dictator Jailed

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Nov. 13.

Srimati Durgabai Joshi, eighth Dictator, and Srimati Parvatibai Patwardhan, who were arrested on the 3rd instant for picketing liquor shops, were sentenced yesterday at Amraoti to six months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Ozarkar is nominated as the ninth Dictator of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

Srimati Joshi is a graduate of Karve's Women's University and was a member of the local Municipal Committee.

Srimati Patvardhan was an active worker in the province and has followed her husband to jail.

The meeting held here recorded its protest against the behaviour of the police of Amraoti, in taking some of the women volunteers in a jungle nearby and leaving them there instead of sending them to jail.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

"STILL HEAVIER LIABILITIES NEXT YEAR"

—:o:—

If These Conditions Continue

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER DEFEND'S BUDGET PROPOSALS

In the course of his speech at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Friday the Commissioner said that it was not because of any fear of the depression continuing in the next year that he had estimated the income at 7½ per cent. less. He had arrived at that estimate on the fall that had actually taken place in the value of properties. If these conditions continued during the next year they would have to face still heavier liabilities. He, therefore, put it that even if there was a marked improvement in the next six months, the fall in value that had already taken place must be taken into account.

He submitted that the income for 1931-32 had been estimated on a basis which was rather optimistic and that they were taking a serious risk in making that estimate. The future was very gloomy and he did not see any clearing of the clouds. Therefore, if economic or political conditions got worse in the coming year they might not realise even that income which they had anticipated.

SALE OF DEVELOPED LAND.

Coming to the question of sale of developed land, the Commissioner said he was somewhat impressed by the argument of Mr. Marzban that the figure for the receipts by the sale of land had been estimated on a very conservative basis. There were reasons for it. He agreed with the Chief Accountant that it was advisable to be conservative than over-optimistic in regard to these estimates, particularly in view of the fact that they had now adopted a procedure by which it was open to any individual to take up land on lease of 999 years. Still he was prepared to inycrease the estimate by three lakhs of rupees.

He had hoped that the Chairman of the Schools Committee would come forward with a proposal to reduce the Committee's expenditure by a further sum of Rs. 50,000, but it was not forthcoming. He hoped the Standing Committee would look into the matter themselves.

A cut of Rs. 25,000 had been proposed in the expenditure on street lighting. He submitted that it was not possible to make a reduction. The Committee should remember that for some time past the Corporation had been receiving more and more applications for the lighting of private streets. It was, therefore, inconsistent to propose reduction in the cost of lighting and at the same time increase the number of private streets to be lighted by the Municipality.

SUBVENTION SCHEME.

Dealing with the subvention scheme for doing away with the basket privy system, the Commissioner said that the time was not quite ripe for making a reduction of the subvention of Rs. 75. It was, however, his intention to make a reduction in the subvention later on and to fix a date subsequently for stopping the subvention altogether. It would be seen from the budget that they had been able to make a reduction of Rs. 80,000 under the head of the halalkhore staff, and that was due to this scheme. In two years they had effected a saving of Rs. 1¼ lakhs in that way.

GENERAL TAX.

He was glad that his proposal to make an increase of ½ per cent. in the water tax had met with general approval, barring opposition from a few members. He had explained in his note the considerations that had led to estimate the fall in the receipts from the property taxes at 10 per cent. He appropriated altogether Rs. 8,65,000 in that way. That was not sound finance, and in ordinary times that could not be done. But he had done it to meet certain circumstances which were rather of an extraordinary nature.

NO PARTY TO "PROFLIGATE FINANCE."

Then, after a great deal of consideration and hesitation he estimated the fall in receipts from property tax at 7½ per cent. He admitted that he had done so against his best convictions in order to lessen the gulf between the revenue and expenditure, so that he might propose an increase of only ½ per cent. in the general tax, instead of one per cent. He was anxious that the additional burden on the people should be as little as possible. He thought it was too much to take 10 lakhs from their surplus cash balance, which represented their accumulated reserve. That would be profligate finance to which he could not be a party. The amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality could not be delayed beyond April 1, 1932, and that fact should be born in mind when framing their next year's budget.

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Price No 1 Rs.20, No 2 Rs.15.

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If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

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P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,083
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia. §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
a with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

†To Marseilles only.

● These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon			
			A	B
Single			£56	£50
Return			98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon.			
			A	B
Single			£52	£46
Return			91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.
Nov.			
25t	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
Dec.			
11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931.			
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth		
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 18	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
17th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
19th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs, Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushah.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kami Maru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	8971	16 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	8801	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Izlyo Maru.	8963	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec
Calcutta Maru	8339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Tsurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
Kaga Maru	9860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@18Jan.
uwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Name Med.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10300	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	23500	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	23000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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(b) Total individual Reserve Rs. 2,43,100.
RATIO of (a) to (b) 75 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
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New York, Nov. 15.

December	10.96
January	11.18
December (New Contract)	10.97
January (New Contract)	11.14
(Closing Range)	1.13/14
March (New Contract)	11.44
May (New Contract)	11.69
July (New Contract)	11.86

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 15.

December	11.01
January	11.17
Middling Spot	10.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 15.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 43,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 18,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 15.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.81
December		5.86
January	5.94	5 93
February		5.98
March	6.07	6 07
April		6.11
May	6.19	6.18
June		6.22
July	6.29	6.28
August		6.31
September		6.34
October	6.39	6.38
November		6.41
Middling Spot		6.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 15

Sales at Liverpool 3000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales on East Indian Cotton nil

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Scinde	Fully Good	3.85
Scinde	Fine	4.10
Scinde	Fine	4.10
Scinde	Superfine	4.15
Bengal	Good	3.60
Bengal	Fully Good	3.85
Bengal	Fine	4.10
Oomra	Good	3.80
Oomra	Fully Good	4.10
Oomra	Fine	4.40
Broach	Fully Good	4.50
Broach	Fine	4.75
Broach	Superfine.	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

November	8.63
December	8.76
January	8.79
March	8.90
May	9.04
July	9.19

LONDON SILVER.

London Nov. 15.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver market closed quietly steady.

Spot	16-3/4
Forward	16-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London Nov. 15.

Bar Gold. Fine per oz £4:5:1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London Nov. 15.

Interest day to day loans 1-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Nov. 15.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.38-3/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.07-3/3
T. T. London on Brussels	34.83
T. T. London on Madrid	42.06
T. T. London on Milan	92.75
T. T. London on Berne	25.06
T. T. London on Paris	123.65
T. T. London on Prague	163.80

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton Dec./Jan. Sellers £5:5:0.
Castorseed, Bombay ton Sellers Nov./Dec. £11:12:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Sellers Mar./April. £11:2:6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Nominal Nov./Dec. £13:2:6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton Sellers April/May £11:0:0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton, Sellers November £10.12:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton Nominal Nov./Dec. £14:0:0.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

Londgn. Nov. 15

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. cargoes Sellers Nov./Dec 24
Barletta Russo, per 61½ lb. cargoes Quoted Nov./Dec. 24.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Paid/Sail Feb. [illegible]
Wheat, Choice Club, Parcels, Sellers Dec./Jan. 27/9.

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS
Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.
Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins, Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers
and
Chrome Upper Leathers
from:—
All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under
Indian Management
with
Indian Capital
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—PRATAP PANDIT & CO

SIX LADIES JAILED IN CALCUTTA.

Four Others Prosecuted Along With Five Bhatias

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Mr. H. K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, on Tuesday, delivered judgment in the case in which six ladies, Lakshmi Devi, Tara Devi, Vidya Devi, Chandi Devi, Jabitri Devi and Ganga Devi, were prosecuted under Sections 188, I. P. C., and 63-A of the Calcutta Police Act for taking out procession in violation of the Police Commissioner's order and singing objectionable songs at the crossing of Chitpore Spur and Harrison Road on Sunday morning.

The Magistrate after going through the evidence found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to undergo four months' simple imprisonment each.

3 BHATIAS PROSECUTED.

Before the same Magistrate, on Tuesday afternoon, Sjts. Ambalal Bhatia, Kantilal Bhatia and Tara Chand Bhatia were prosecuted under Section 188, I. P. C., and Section 62 of the Calcutta Police for taking out procession and singing objectionable songs in the street in contravention of the order of the Police Commissioner.

4 GUJARATI LADIES ALSO.

Before the same Magistrate four Gujarati ladies and Sjts. Amritlal Mehta and Latchman Das were prosecuted for the similar offence under similar Sections. They were arrested at the crossing of Mullick Street and Harrison Road.

Sir C. V. Raman Congratulated

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University in a special meeting this afternoon congratulated Sir C. V. Raman on his being awarded Nobel Prize for physics. The syndicate resolved to send him on a deputation for three months from November 20 to Europe and sanctioned advance payment of salary for that period.—A. P.

Mr. Diwakar At Ainapur

(From A Correspondent.)
AINAPUR, Nov. 13.

Sjt. Karmaveer Diwakar, President of the K. P. C. C., after addressing a meeting at Satti and Athani, came here at 11 p.m. on the 10th instant, and addressed the meeting for an hour in the Gandhi Chowk. He spoke about the sufferings of the peasants of Bardoli.

The Karmaveer is touring the Karnatak to study the situation to chalk out a new programme.

AINAPUR YOUTH LEAGUERS DISCHARGED.

Sjts. N. M. Deshpande and V. S. Chimalgi, two local Youth Leaguers, who were arrested under Sections 403 and 379 or 392, on a charge of theft of a donkey in connection with the procession taken out on it, of an idol of foreign clothes on the Boycott day in the Independence Week, were discharged yesterday by the First Class Magistrate of Athani. The case had been long pending.

The case being purely criminal, defence was given.

PATNA.—A force of 100 additional police will be quartered in Katea and Bhone Police Stations in Gopalganj Sub-Division for a period of one year at the expense of local inhabitants "in view of the fact that these men have, on repeated occasions menaced the administration of law and tranquility in the area."—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PROTEST AGAINST R. T. CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 13.

The return back from jail of the two enthusiastic secretaries of the Youth League, created much sensation among the students who have come back to their colleges and schools after the October vacation. And on Tuesday evening, they assembled in the Shivaji Mandir to pay their tribute to those who have suffered hardship in jail. The dictator of the Youth League, Mr. S. R Phatak, presided. In his opening remark, he referred to the Armistice Day and said that mere pause of two moments could not be a tribute to those who shed their lives in the War, but the achievement of freedom for India alone would satisfy their restless souls!

Mr. D. V. Divekar paid a glowing compliment to Mr. Gore and Khadilkar. The speaker then described the treatment accorded to them in Yeravda Prison, with which the readers of these columns are already made acquainted. Congratulations were also offered to Mr. Joshi who was just then released from the prison after serving his six months' term for Foreign Satyagraha.

Mr. S. M. Joshi paid his tribute in Hindi and Mr. N. V. Gadgil severely rebuked Poona students for not doing their part in the present movement. Mr. Khadilkar and Mr. Joshi (Mr. Gore was down with fever and hence was absent) were then garlanded in the midst of thundering cheers. Mr. Khadilkar replied in suitable terms and said that it was no use criticising students. One should go on doing his work and people were sure to follow one.

The protest against the R. T. Conference opened on the [illegible] was lodged in a public [illegible] held on the Reay Market [illegible] on the day under the p[illegible] ship of Mr. Jedhe. The [illegible] was not under the auspices [illegible] City Congress Committee [illegible] but was held on behalf of [illegible] zens. Mr. Vaghere, Kotw[illegible] others spoke on the futilit[illegible] the R. T. Conference.

THE LATE MR. SAPR[illegible]

On Tuesday evening, P[illegible] B. G. Sapre, M.A., passed [illegible] due to typhoid. He was a [illegible] fessor of History and Econo[illegible] the Fergusson College and [illegible] Willingdon College and [illegible] Principal of the latter [illegible] years. He was a student [illegible] Wilson College. He had go[illegible] England, but had to come [illegible] without appearing for the [illegible] He was a life-member of th[illegible] Society. He worked hard f[illegible] Willingdon College. He w[illegible] pular with students and we[illegible] deep student of his subjects[illegible] books on the Indian Admi[illegible] tion, the Agricultural Finan[illegible] India are widely read and p[illegible] ed with an amount of labou[illegible] research. His funeral was [illegible] ded by most of the Professo[illegible] the D. E. Society and the N[illegible] School and the Fergusson [illegible] lege were closed in memor[illegible] his death. Mr. Sapre was [illegible] ed away a very early a[illegible] was only thirty-nine. The [illegible] student-world mourns his [illegible]

Pandit Jawaharlal Day is [illegible] observed in Poona by way [illegible] procession and a public [illegible] on Sunday evening.

Mr. Bhandare, a nati[illegible] worker, was sentenced und[illegible] lice Act 43 and 63 for holdi[illegible] meeting without permission [illegible] pay a fine of Rs. 30 or s[illegible] simple imprisonment.

RETRIAL OF ARMOURY RAID CASE.

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 15.

The Armoury Raid Case entered a new phase to-day and reached a stage where, on production of three alleged absconders who were captured at Chandernagore, de novo trial began of all prisoners before the Special Tribunal. Seventy witnesses have been re-examined and cross-examined and new evidence was adduced to-day. —A.P.

ACCIDENTS IN CITY.

Parsi Ambulance Division's Work.

On Thursday last at about 6-30 p.m., a portion of a house at the junction of Kalbadevi and Gaivadi collapsed, crushing the driver of a hack victoria that was passing by. On an intimation having been received by the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas a motor ambulance with members immediately appeared on the spot and extricating the injured driver from under the debris removed him to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

Another accident occurred to one Mr. Dadabhoy Framji Marker (aged 65), residing at Wimbridge House, Sleator Road, by a passing motor car near the Marine Lines Station on Thursday at about 8-30 a.m. Major S. K. Engineer, who was at the time passing along the Queen's Road immediately helped the injured and shifted him to an adjoining house. The Parsi Division was phoned and members with a motor ambulance turned up immediately and removed him to the Parsi General Hospital.

TRYING TO REMO[illegible] "MISUNDERSTANDI[illegible]

Jewish Agency Represe[illegible] tives To Confer With [illegible]

LONDON, Nov.

A communique issued by [illegible] Prime Minister's Office, [illegible] that doubts having been exp[illegible] regarding the compatibilit[illegible] some passages of the White [illegible] dated 21st October with c[illegible] articles of the Palestine Ma[illegible] and other passages having p[illegible] liable to a misunderstanding, [illegible] ernment have invited repres[illegible] tives of the Jewish Agency to [illegible] them and confer thereon[illegible] Parties to the mandate sta[illegible] desire to secure its correct [illegible] pretation and impartial ad[illegible] tration, it is hoped that an a[illegible] ment will be reached on the po[illegible] of difference.—Reuter.

Progress Of "D. O.-X"

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris.—Ginat seaplane, presumably the D.O.-X descended on the sea off Sables D'Olonne, and is proceeding on its own power to land.

Paris.—A Bordeaux signal station at nine in the evening announces that the D.O.-X has been moored near La Rochelle. It resumes its flight to-morrow.—Reuter.

Syrian Church To Offer Prayers

COCHIN, Nov. 15.

His Grace the Archbishop of Ernakulam, the Supreme Head of Orthodox Syrian Church in the East has circulated all churches under his jurisdiction in India to offer prayers on November 16 for the success of the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. JI

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1930

CONGRESS FLAG IN LONDON.

:o:

R. T. C. The Most Hypocritical Farce!

IRWIN'S UNINSPRING LAST SAY.

Garvin's Inanities On "Overweight."

LONDON, November 16.

The "Observer" discusses the differences dividing the religious forces at the Round Table Conference and says that every thing will depend on what happens in India after the conclusion of the Conference and the attitude of Hinduism and Islam towards the whole plan of federation which the Conference must frame if it agrees. But, if it is to succeed, the paper proceeds a "Moslem charter" will have to be granted almost to the full extent, sweeping as at first its demands may appear.

OVERWEIGHT IN CONSTITUTION.

The Round Table Conference has to face two elementary truths, firstly that even in ordinary cases of Federation, minorities have invariably to be granted "overweight" in constitution, and secondly that where religious difficulties complicate politics, great federation or unified systems cannot be created or maintained without the amplest, even extreme concessions to strong "communal" minorities.

The Moslem question in India is compared with the Ulster question in Ireland but the paper adds that the former is a hundredfold more formidable in dimensions and intensity. The Hindu majority would be wise—on essential federal principle of giving "overweight" to strong minorities—to concede "Moslem Charter" in entirety. The difficulty is that Hindu Liberals at St. James Palace have no credentials from the Hindu majority. Of themselves, they cannot "deliver the goods".

Giving its first impressions of Government of India's despatch, "Observer" says that it cannot possibly provide a strong executive which is the supreme need of India. The official scheme is very vulnerable as a structural proposition. Lord Irwin's regime has now shot its bolt, and has had its full say and last say and result is quite uninspiring.—Reuter.

Dominion Status As A Goal!

:o:

LONDON, November 15.

Optimism regarding the ultimate success of the Round Table Conference, based on a determination of all delegates to reach an agreement in the best interests of the whole of India, was expressed by the Gaekwar of Baroda, speaking at a reception given by the East India Association in honour of the States delegates, which was attended by a number of other members of the Delegation and well-known persons, Indian and British.

The Gaekwar, who was replying to Lord Lamington's welcome, paid a tribute to the statesmanship of the policy of laying down Dominion Status as a goal. He said that freedom to develop, possessed by other Dominions, constituted India's urgent need. The whole fabric of India, political, economic moral and social required reconstruction on a basis which would recall her ancient traditions and foster manly spirit in her peoples and greater sense of national solidarity. He urged all to advance in a spirit of mutual trust and collaboration so that India's aspirations may be realised and fabric of Empire secured.

THE ABSENTEES.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, two absentees at opening of Round Table Conference, have arrived in London.—Reuter.

TRICOLOUR FLIES OVER TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

R. T. C. An Insult To India

LONDON, November 15.

The Congress Flag floated over Trafalgar Square this afternoon at a demonstration in favour of self-determination for India, organised by the London members of I.L.P. The audience consisted mostly of Indian and British students.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, who was the principal speaker, denied that Congress movement was confined to educated Hindus. He described the Round Table Conference "called in teeth of Congress opposition" as a "direct insult to every Indian and most hypocritical farce ever enacted in England."

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Will Joint Electorates Be Accepted?

LONDON, November 15.

The minority Negotiations Committee sat for nearly three hours this evening and discussed joint electorates and recruitment to public services. Acute divergence of opinion was visible throughout. Moslems finding it difficult to accept the Hindu scheme of joint electorate.

They now definitely claim election on population basis, and no weightage for Hindus where the latter are in a minority and if the scheme of joint electorate is finally accepted, Moslems would insist on reservation of seats in Punjab and Bengal. The meeting did not reach a decision. Discussions will be resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH

Sunday Paper's Piffle.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Sunday Times" thinks that Government of India's despatch betrays a deplorable inability to look except for a few moments, and then only out of courtesy, to Simon Commission beyond British India and its immediate requirements. It is thoroughly bureaucratic.

There is some force in Government of India's contention that a stronger central Executive than that which is likely to result from the Simon Commission Scheme is needed, and there is real wisdom in the warning that emphasis laid on reserved control of Army as an obstacle to complete self-Government should not be allowed to create erroneous belief that nothing else stands between India and full Dominion Autonomy.—Reuter.

LAHORE.—In the appeal referred by Sardar Kirpal Singh and Sirdar Puran Singh and who were convicted for publishing a book entitled 'Shahidi Jivan' (Lives of Martyrs) and sentenced to nine and two months rigorous imprisonment respectively, the Judge held that the accused could not be convicted on writing the preface and ordered copies of translations of the alleged objectionable passages to be supplied to the appellants.—A. P.

LONDON PRESS IS FABRICATING ALL SORTS OF LIES.

:o:

Aga Khan And Sapru Issue Denials.

LONDON, November 15.

Reuter learns that the British Indian delegation which met informally at St. James Palace this morning has authorised the Aga Khan and Sir T. B. Sapru categorically to deny the statement with regard to the position of Hindu-Moslem delegates, which was published in London morning newspaper to-day.

The delegation declares that no ultimatum has been served by one section of community on any other. Work of the Committee in charge of communal matters has hitherto proceeded on quite friendly and harmonious lines, and there is no justification for the statement that there are any quarrels over the Conference here.

ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

Differences in viewpoints are in the process of adjustment from day to day. There is no such cleavage between the views of Princes and others as has been represented.

Again it is wrong to say that Mr. Jinnah, a few days ago, suggested that if Dominion Status was not conceded in advance. British Indian delegates should leave the cold and inhospitable climate of England. To the knowledge of the Delegation no desire has been expressed by any member that the proceedings of the Conference should be adjourned.—Reuter.

MORE STORIES ABOUT REDS.

Extermination Of Reds Planned

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Shanghai.—A Force of 25,000 red bandits Commanded by the notorious Pangtehhuai and Generals Chuteh and Maochentung who last month captured Kianfu seized a number of priests and nuns and were driven out from there by Government forces, last week retreated towards Kiangsi-Fukien border via the town of Hsinpu, where they butchered twothousand men, women and children, burned two thousand houses and carried off five thousand inhabitants for ransom. The Brigade of Kwangtung troops has left Canton for Kiangsi to join forces in Kiangsi and Fukien in an endeavour to surround and exterminate the Reds.—Reuter.

DOX GOES TO BORDEAUX.

French Naval Airship Crashes

LONDON, Nov. 15.

La Rochelle.—D. O.-X departed for Bordeaux at 11/35 this morning. Earlier in the morning French Naval semi-rigid airship which was searching for Dox developed a gas leak and crashed near Rochfort and was wrecked.

Two occupants of the airship crawled through the debris and escaped.

D. O.-X passengers and crew are safe.—Reuter.

CURRENCY PROBLEM—ROOT OF EVIL

:o:

World Trade Depression From Franco-American Hoarding

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

Lord D'Abernon, addressing the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce last evening, suggested gold hoarding by the United States and France and gold sterilisation might be among the main causes of the present world crisis in trade.

Fearless diagnosis was the first step required, but he expressed the view that if the world desired to return to good market conditions in cotton, wheat or any other commodity, and if it wished for higher freights and more trade activity, these would be achieved with greater certainty and speed by dealing with the gold and currency problem than by any other means.—B.O.W.

MEERUT, Nov. 15.

Police have effected smart arrest of Bimal Persha while he was attending cinema. Bimal is alleged to have been Dhanwantris companion in Delhi.—A. P.

GOVERNOR AT KARACHI

:o:

Opens Lloyd Quay

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived here abroad the steamship "Bandra" this morning on a ten days' tour of Sind. The arrival was private but large crowds had gathered on the quayside to catch a glimpse of His Excellency as he disembarked. He was received by the Commissioner in Sind, the heads of local civil military and Air Force units and after formal introductions drove to the Karachi Grammar School and St. Patricks High School where he inspected the premises and scholars, arriving Government House for luncheon.

His Excellency opened the Lloyd Quay to-day. In reply to the invitation to open it, in the course of his speech said:—

Probably few of you can have any idea with what relief I listen to any public body which is able and willing to say without qualification that, in spite of the acute trade depression that has existed for the past few years, their financial position is very sound. Truly, Gentlemen, in this respect you must be almost unique at the moment in Sind, if not in all India. I congratulate you most heartily at once on the fact that your financial position indicates sound and conservative management in the past, and that the undertaking and completion of this work indicates enterprise and a courageous and hopeful outlook for the future.

"GOVERNOR GO BACK"

Sir F. Sykes In Karachi.

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Congress demonstrators were twice outwitted here to-day. In the morning the Governor of Bombay proceeded to Karachi Grammar School by a route different from that published with the result that Congress demonstrators with black flags waited at Bunder Road for a considerable time before His Excellency travelled by another route. Similar incident happened this evening when the Governor arrived by sea on the Port Trust tug "Sydney Thubron" while hundreds of Congress demonstrators waving black flags lined the road leading to new Lloyd quay and Lloyd Gate which His Excellency declared open this evening. The Governor, however, encountered the demonstrators on his return journey at dusk. They numbered about five hundred and were mostly schoolboys and they shouted "Governor Go Back".—A. P.

:o:

PALESTINE WHITE PAPER

Jews Invited To Confer.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Doubts having been expressed as to the compatibility of some passages of the White Paper of October 21 with certain articles of the Palestine Mandate and other passages having proved liable to misunderstanding, the British Government have invited representatives of the Jewish agency to confer with them on these matters.

As the parties to the mandate are strongly desirous of securing its correct interpretation and impartial administration, it is hoped that an agreement will be reached on any point of difference when a further statement concerning these issues will be made.—B.O.W.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS BY BUDGET.

:o:

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

The Preparatory Commission for Disarmament Conference accepted by sixteen votes to four, six States abstaining from the principle of limitation of land war material by budget method, while recognising that some members preferred method of direct limitation and others combination of two.—B.O.W.

Gandhi Society's Luncheon

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Luncheon was held by Gandhi Society to celebrate Divali and Id under the presidency of Reverend Doctor Walter Walsh. The speakers included Mr. John Poton of the Independent Labour Party.—Reuter.

INFLAMMABLE MADRID.

Police Fire Kills 2.

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Madrid.—Inflammable situation prevails in the capital to-day as a sequel to the collision between the police and a funeral procession yesterday, following bodies of four people killed as a result of the collapse of a building.

Mourners resented the police action barring one of the basiest thoroughfares. Police fired and killed two.

A general strike as a protest was proclaimed to-day.

Shops are shut, traffic is virtually at a standstill and water supplies have been cut off. The fact that public services have struck without legal notice gives the movement a sinister aspect. The atmosphere at present is electrified.—Reuter.

Workers Remain Non-Violent.

Madrid.—The situation darkened during the afternoon. Trams stopped and there were no evening newspapers. Strong Government precautions were taken against outbreaks and an emergency Cabinet meeting was held.

In the evening workers in public services came out, but the services were available. Matters, however, improved during the evening, in consequence of a Labour manifesto urging strikers to refrain from violence.

Nevertheless cafes and places of amusement will be closed to-day. Latest reports show that gas and electricity services are assured. No disturbances have occurred up to early hour in morning. Bakers are resuming in evening.—Reuter.

Mr. Ramniklal Mehta Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Nov. 14

Sjt. Ramniklal Manekial Mehta of Ahmedabad was arrested on the 12th instant at Ahmedabad by the police inspector Mr. Bukhari and was brought down here yesterday. He was placed before the first class magistrate Mr. Kothamdi, who sentenced him under section 3 of the 6th Ordinance to suffer four weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default additional four weeks rigorous imprisonment and placed him in 'C' class.

He was charged with inciting non-payment of land revenue dues in a speech which he had delivered before a gathering of students in the Jain Wadi on September 30.

Sjt. Ramnik Mehta had been carrying on vigorous campaign against liquor as the secretary of Srimati Korshedben.

Sjt. Purshottamdas of Licha Camp in the Viramgam taluka, who was arrested and brought down here on October 23, was also tried before Mr. Kothamdi, who sentenced him under section 3 of the 6th Ordinance to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Amongst those who were convicted by Mr. Kothamdi on the 12th instant, Sjts. Kakubhai Dajaram and Amritlal Ranchhod's houses were visited and their fines recovered. They were released at night.

:o:

A Cradle Attached.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIRSAD, Nov. 14.

The houses of the following released volunteers were visited on the 12th instant by the fozdar and Jamadar of the Virsad Thana with the help of police.

Sjs. Chimlal Ambalal Amin, Nathabhai Venibhai Amin (in Jail), Mahipatram Jetharam Vaid, Somabhai Shankarbhai Amin, for recovering fines among the valuable articles removed were furniture and bottles of medicine.

To recover the fine of Mr. Chotabhai Hirabhai the house of Sjt. Isvarbhai was visited, and among the articles removed was a cradle.

RATNAGIRI LEADER ARRESTED

VENGURLA, Nov. 14.

The well-known leader of Ratnagiri Sjt. Appasaheb Patwardhan was arrested here on 13th, while he was on his way to Malwan.

He delivered a speech on 11th inst., at Shiroda. It is supposed that he has been arrested for the same.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

LATHI CHOWK IN HONAWAR

:o:

72 Persons Arrested. Again.

WOMEN KEPT WITHOUT FOOD AND DRINK

(From Our Correspondent.)

HONAWAR, Nov. 15.

Yesterday Prabhat Feris continued and 72 were arrested, including 8 ladies. All were detained till 3 p.m., without food and drink. Of these 4 were detained for trial and the rest released. S. D. O. Jones's camp in Honawar is extended till the 20th.

Forest and Salt Satyagraha is taking place throughout the villages.

The place where a lathi charge was ordered is being named lathi-chowk and a board bearing the name was removed by the police.

The batches arrested on 11th and 12th were convicted by Mamlatdar Kangle and sentenced lightly.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" MANAGER ARRESTED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

Mr. K. D. Kohli, Manager, "Hindustan Times" was arrested this evening at his office. It is understood that the arrest was made under Section 17 (B) Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with certain announcements with regard to Jawahar Day celebration which was found in the "Hindustan Times" Office in the course of yesterday's seach.—A. P.

40 ARRESTED FOR PICKETING A LIQUOR SHOP.

:o:

Ganja Shop Pickets Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Bagerhat (Khulna)—Dhirendranath Aich, Secretary local Congress Committee was sentenced to six months imprisonment, under section 107 Cr. P. C.

Kushtia—Four Congress volunteers were sentenced to from six to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 147 I.P.C. allegations being made that they assaulted an intending ganja purchaser, while picketing.

Brahmanbaria—Forty volunteers were arrested recently while picketing a liquor shop.

MRS. YESHODABAI BHAT ARRESTED.

JALGAON PETH, Nov. 15.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat of Bombay who has been delivering lectures in East Khandesh District was arrested last night by Police at Asoda village near Jalgaon.—A.P.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

Nagpur Mahal Leaders Jailed.

Sjt. Chaitanyadas, the head of the Provincial Volunteer Corps, Wachasunder, law student and President Boycott Committee and Deorao, another law student and dictator of Ramtek, are given six months' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 500, 100, 200 respectively.

Sjt. Harkare, the eleventh President, addressed a huge meeting at Ramtek and on Patwadhan ground, Nagpur, appealing to the public to stop liquor completely in C.P. by not bidding at the auction on 20th Vigorous campaign is carried on in the Province for prohibition of liquor sales by propaganda, leaflets and lecturing tours.

POLICE RAID ON KERALA CONGRESS OFFICE

:o:

Eight Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 12.

Yesterday morning, Rao Bahadur K. Nilakantan Nair, Circle Inspector of Police, accompanied by Mr. K. Kunhiraman, Sub-Inspector, raided the office of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee situated on the Robinson Road. Eight volunteers who were present on the spot were arrested.

SALT SATYAGRAHA ON BEACH.

Two volunteers who proceeded to the local beach to offer salt satyagraha were arrested by the Town Police the same morning.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER RELEASED.

Mr. U. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Member, A.I.C.C., was released from the Vellore Jail after the expiry of his term of imprisonment and he arrived in Calicut yesterday. Mr. Gopal Menon, in the course of a statement, has expressed his appreciation of the movement in Kerala.

TOTAL SENTENCES.

Sentences in Malabar in connection with the Satyagraha campaign now total 365.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

News is to hand from Cannanore that Mr. P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, B.A., B.L., who is now undergoing imprisonment has been put in solitary confinement. It will be remembered that Mr. Menon was recommended by the Magistrate to be given "B" class.

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Scene At Lahore Station.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Yesterday evening a number of "A" and "B" class political prisoners, including Sardar Labh Singh Narang of the "Fateh," Sardar Bhagat Singh, Seth Radha Kishen, Baba Sohan Singh Lala Ralia Ram of Patoki and Mr. Gobind Parshad Gupta were, it is reported, dragged by the police at the Lahore Railway Station and eventually thrown into a prisoners' ban attached to the Lyallpur train for transportation to Multan, via Lyallpur, Shorkot, and Khaneval. It is not known why this circuitous route was selected for the purpose. It is stated that these prisoners, who numbered eighteen were originally brought by the police to the Railway Station for the Multan train, but were taken back to the Central Jail; and when the jail authorities refused to take back the prisoners, they were again taken to the Railway Station. The train for Multan had, however, left in the meantime, and the police tried to shove them into a prisoners' van attached to the Lyallpur train. The prisoners objected and said they were entitled to travel in the intermediate class. They said, it was a violation of the rules to make them travel in a prisoners' van which was worse than even a third class compartment.

The policemen, it is alleged, abused the prisoners in filthy language, beat and dragged them in the van. A large number of persons, who had collected on the platform, witnessed this unseemly occurrence. Several prisoners received injuries.—"Tribune."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SERGEANT.

Indian Visitors To Sports Function Insulted.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 14.

At the Annual Sports of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Regiment, Indian Officers and higher subordinates had gone to witness them. A sergeant came and pushed those who were seated on chairs, using physical force, and asked them to clear out. If they did not comply with his order, he threatened to chase and thrash them. Even the little school children were not spared and particularly those wearing Gandhi caps were singled out for harsh treatment. An Indian police official was insulted and asked to go away. There is great resentment and excitement here amongst the Indian Staff of the B.B.C.I.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

:o:

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Minorities Negotiation Committee, in the morning discussed again the question of reservation of places in Cabinet for minorities, but no decision was reached. Discussion will be resumed in the afternoon when the question of joint electorate as affecting the Punjab will also be considered.—Reuteru.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. Justice Buckland gave decree for Rs. 4,25,000 against Samaresh Chakravarti and two sons of the late Mr. B Chakravarti, ex-Minister, for monies deposited by Jalpaiguri Trading and Banking Corporation in the Bengal National Bank in liquidation of which the ex-Minister was the Chairman of the Board of Directors and granted payment of the amount.—A. P.

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